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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill.
Alfred Cowles.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860.

Depreciated Bank Notes—Notice.

Persons sending us the notes of any of the following banks in payment of subscriptions, advertising or job work, will be credited with whatever is their market value. It is out of the question to expect us to receive them at par. We can only allow what we can get for them. The following is a list of the banks refused, which are thrown out by Chicago Bankers:

American Exchange Bank.
Bank of Aurora.
Bank of the Commonwealth.
Bank of Raleigh.
Corn Exchange Bank.
National Bank.
State Bank of Illinois.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of produce, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
Flour, bbls	27,619	20,787
Wheat, bu	394,937	359,734
Corn, bu	129,803	246,360
Oats, bu	11,369	61,073
Rye, bu	9,422	23,890
Barley, bu	12,476	18,636
Beef Cattle, No	3,111	731
Hogs, (live) No	23,298	8,910
Hogs, (dressed) No	439	135

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January compare with 1859 as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	570,431	647,876	590,787	572,356
Wheat, bu	13,835,359	7,668,616	12,160,683	6,992,897
Corn, bu	15,318,064	4,997,804	13,611,652	3,759,965
Oats, bu	1,517,989	1,299,247	1,010,480	1,061,893
Rye, bu	290,547	224,676	125,319	122,876
Barley, bu	513,291	578,549	237,504	407,206

Reducing the flour to bushels the total amount of grain received since the 1st of January foots up 33,891,506 bushels against 17,998,272 bushels received during the corresponding period of 1859.

The Beef packers have nearly closed their operations for the present, the number of cattle slaughtered being about 23,000 head. Last year up to this date about 40,000 head were killed.

The receipts of Hogs during the past week amounted to 23,298 head, against 10,374 received the week previous. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 11,343. Nearly all the leading houses have commenced to kill hogs, and the number packed up to date foots up about 30,000 head. Last year up to this time not more than 12,000 hogs were cut.

THE SPRINGFIELD JUBILEE.

Immense Outpouring of the People.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

Mr. Lincoln makes a Speech.

Senator Trumbull's Exposition of Republican Policy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.

Verily, Springfield exults to-night over our Republican triumph. The trains that arrived to-day came loaded with strangers to see the signs of our rejoicing; and they have not been disappointed. With the fall of night, the city flashed forth a perfect glory of artificial light.

It would be impossible to give you an idea of the gorgeous array of Chinese lanterns and the incessant boom of guns, the milky-way of Wide-Awake torches, and the ceaseless shouts of the population on the sidewalks. Give your imagination full swing, and picture a truly magnificent ovation. The Wide-Awake procession, having passed through the principal streets, repaired to Mr. Lincoln's residence and halted. A large concourse of citizens had already preceded them. Loud calls being made for Mr. Lincoln, he appeared in the door, and after the applause which greeted him had subsided, he said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of your call. I thank you in common with all others who have thought fit by their votes to indorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet, in all our rejoicing, let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any citizen, who, by his vote, has differed with us. [Loud cheers.]

Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time.

Not only was almost every sentence applauded, but at the conclusion, cheers followed for Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Gov. Yates, etc., etc. The crowd now adjourned to the Wigwam, where Mr. Trumbull made a short speech, beginning by recounting the reasons why Republicans should rejoice and congratulate one another, and predicting that henceforth the country would enjoy the pure and happier days of the early Republic. Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that or any other party. When inaugurated, he will be the President of the country and the whole country; and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority. While they by whose votes he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the Republic will expect to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so no encroachments will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States. Proceeding further to elucidate Republican principles and Republican policy, Senator Trumbull said it should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries and to the world that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, and that they are not the advocates of negro equality, nor amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown, a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism; the Southern mind, even, will be satisfied; the rights of northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden time, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored.

The speech was remarkable for its concise statement of Republican doctrine and purpose, and for its firm, yet conciliatory, tone. He reviewed the causes of complaint by the South against the Republican party, and set them aside, one by one; and he went at considerable length into an enumeration of the lasting benefits which Mr. Lincoln's rule would confer upon the country. He dwelt upon the national aspects of the question as it now stands; and finally expressed the opinion that all jarring interests would finally be harmonized, and that the government would go on in peace. His reference to the Secession movement was happy and pointed; but he said no word which could be offensively regarded by any except a confirmed disunionist. Taken as a whole, his speech is believed to have been made by Mr. Lincoln's approbation; and it is not doubted that it is a tolerably faithful reflex of the views of the President elect. It was received with immense applause by the great crowd to which it was addressed; but, as you will unquestionably print it entire, I need not attempt even a syllabus of what he said.

He concluded amid much enthusiasm, after which there were addresses by Gov. Yates, Donn Piatt, Judge Palmer and others. As I write, the Wigwam is still filled with eager listeners and the streets are noisy with the shouts of the crowds that are witnessing the grandest finale of pyrotechnics which this city has ever seen.

Steamboat Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The steamer Emigrant burned at Dozier's Landing, on the Missouri River, yesterday morning. Boat and cargo a total loss. Value of boat $10,000, uninsured. Value of cargo not ascertained.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Second Day of the Trial.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

The Case Opened by Counsel.

OPENING BY MR. MILLER FOR COMPLAINANT.

Mr. Beckwith's Opening for the Defence.

THE TESTIMONY COMMENCED.

Depositions of Mr. Burch's Domestics and Visitors.

Isaac H. Burch vs. *Mary W. Burch.* } Du Page Circuit Court, In Chancery.
HON. JESSE O. NORTON, Presiding.

[From our Own Reporter.]

NAPERVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

MORNING SESSION.

The preliminaries having been disposed of, the jury having been closed, and the case of Burch vs. Burch having finally settled itself down for a full and regular presentation to that jury, it might not seem inappropriate to preface a report of the days proceedings with a mention of the counsel by whom this case will be conducted.

THE COUNSEL.

So far as we can ascertain, those associated in representing the complainant, are the firm of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, and Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, so well known as scarce to need especial mention. The preparation and conduct of the case have been entrusted to Mr. Miller. Mr. Van Arman's acuteness and forensic ability are expected to be fully drawn out on the trial. Also Judge Allen, of your city, who will be remembered by the old inhabitants as one of the early pioneers of this region, having held, before he removed to Chicago, the office of County Judge of Du Page county. Also Hon. W. D. Barry, of St. Charles, formerly County Judge of Kane county. Also, Messrs. Valette & Cody, and Messrs. Hobson & Haight, and Hon. Walter Blanchard, formerly County Judge here. These gentlemen are well known as practitioners of good standing in the county. Their assistance seemed to be considered valuable yesterday most in the empannelling of the Jury. Also, Hon. Uri Osgood, of Joliet, formerly member of the Legislature, and the Democratic candidate in 1856 against Lovejoy.

For the defence there appear, first, C. Beckwith, Esq., of Chicago, who has had chief charge of the defence from the beginning. Also Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, whom the members of the bar will know, and whom your political readers may remember as having been a prominent Whig leader in Illinois for over twenty years, and as the candidate in opposition to Judge Douglas when he first ran for Congress. Also Hon. John F. Farnsworth, having a reputation as a first-class jury lawyer, though better known of late on account of his political prominence as the Representative in Congress of the Chicago District. Also R. N. Murray, Esq., of Kankakee, formerly of Du Page county, where he was one of the first settlers; following an Indian trail hither in 1831; holding the office of Sheriff for many years; known by every one through this region, and recognized everywhere as "Nev. Murray." Your readers may be more apt to remember him as the opponent of Lovejoy for Congress during the recent campaign. As you remember, he was "rather" beaten, though he says he is "not done running yet." Also B. G. Caulfield, Esq., well known as an able member of the Chicago bar. Also Edward W. Smith, Esq., of Chicago, formerly of Barker, Hyatt & Smith. Geo. Sedgwick, Esq., an intimate friend of Mr. Corning's, is also here.

We noticed both Mr. Burch and Mr. Corning were present yesterday, being the first appearance of the latter in open Court. Col. Joel Rathbone, of Albany, also Horace Burch, Esq., brother of the complainant, and Judge Loomis, both of Little Falls, N. Y., Miss Mary Spalding, figuring in this case, and Miss Fannie Burch, neice of Mr. Burch, both of Little Falls, N. Y., and both of whom will probably appear as witnesses, are already in town. Hon. Charles L. Austin, Recorder of Albany, is also an interested spectator, and it may not be uninteresting to your mercantile readers to be made aware that Gilbert Davidson, Esq., of the House of E. Corning & Co., is daily expected.

The Court House this morning was crowded to excess, the counsel making their opening arguments.

Mr. Miller, for the complainant, opened the case for the Jury.

MR. MILLER'S OPENING.

He said in substance:

You will undoubtedly, gentlemen, be frequently reminded during the progress of this case that you have entered upon and are engaged in a most important cause.

It is proper that you should feel so; and yet while sensible of its importance you should never suffer yourselves to be oppressed with the weight of the case. It should be your aim to try this with the same freedom you would feel in any other civil cause.

The same rules of pleading and evidence apply to the government of this as to any with civil cause.

Your minds are to be convinced of falsity or truth of the charges made, just as in any other case. You are to give this evidence the same weight, and to exercise the same mental operation and freedom of mind as in other cases. An endeavour will be made to turn your mind away from the real issues in the case, and when your attention is so diverted to enlist your prejudices.

I know some of you have said that you have read of this case in the newspapers; and I know how public opinion has been affected in a variety of ways; but you will believe me when I ask you to dismiss from your mind forever any impression you may have hitherto received.

It is said that there is great wealth on both sides. I regret if this circumstance should have any weight for either side. I would place my client before you, as I would place any citizen before you, any man whose rights have been injured, without reference to his position. The simple question to be tried here is that presented upon the pleadings. By law, it is made the duty of every one coming in to a court of justice to place upon its records with clearness his rights and the injuries he may have received. The party against whom suit may be brought is there to deny it as distinctly, or to set forth any facts which may prove a bar to recovery. This course is adopted that each may know what he has to meet. The issue thus made up is that which each juror is sworn to try. The question for you to try in this case, is whether the defendant Mary W. Burch, has been guilty of adultry. This, gentlemen, is a plain and simple question. You would feel no hesitancy in adjudicating in a question involving right of property, and you are to try this question as you would try one regarding property. The importance of this case should warn you to be vigilant and careful; with the other matters and consequences appertaining thereto, you have nothing to do. I consider it a fortunate circumstance for the cause of justice that each one of you have been able to say that you have read but little about this cause, and have but little knowledge of its circumstances, and are free from all bias and prejudice. In that state of mind it is important to enter upon the trial of this case.

If any effort be needed to take your mind from the issue, and to create there a prejudice in your minds, so that you may not be able to look at these matters in a clear light, you should remember to exercise an especial caution and vigilance, for with excited feelings it is difficult to look clearly at the only question before you.

You can readily see if you suffer yourselves to wander away from the issue, that you cannot keep your minds upon the only question you have to pass upon. Weighing well the evidence on each side, you should keep in your mind that one single question before you.

The answer may be read to you, but the proof, appertaining to the matters therein stated, have been ruled out by the Court as not bearing upon this question.

The complainant came to Chicago in the year 1843, a native of the county of Herkimer, in the State of New York. He spent the earlier portion of his life at home; and then secured a situation as a bank clerk in the city of Albany. He removed to Chicago about the year 1843, and commenced business as a banker. In the year 1848 he married defendant—Mary W. Turner; and they have resided together in Chicago as man and wife till sometime during the month of January of the present year.

MR. MILLER then detailed the circumstances creating suspicion of his wife's fidelity in the mind of Mr. Burch, and attending the separation.

During the early part of the month of January and the month of December, the nieces of Mr. Burch—Miss Fannie and Miss Elizabeth—were passing their time at his house. During this time the complainant was very much annoyed by the frequent visits of a young man, Mr. Carlisle Boyd. He then supposed he was visiting his nieces. The visits, in their frequency, continued, against his remonstrances, until he discovered a desire on the part of his wife to conceal the fact of his visits and intimacy with her. The fact of his wife's infidelity exciting attention, wonder and surprise, upon investigation he was more startled to find between his wife and this young man, a secret correspondence passing between them, accompanied by acts of the grossest familiarity; and at once he feared his wife had fallen. A correspondence then ensued between this young man and Mrs. Burch, with his knowledge, revealing to him the sad story, perhaps, of his wife's dishonor, and placing still further back the period of her fall, if at all.

He then supposed his wife had not yet fallen, though approaching near to the brink of ruin. That correspondence excited his suspicion; that the whole was not yet before him; circumstances pointed to another as the seducer of his wife. That man was David Stuart, and every fact presented to his mind bore evidence of the grossest familiarities with him. Though denying any criminal intercourse with Mr. Boyd, upon being questioned she confessed that she had upon many occasions violated her wedding vow with this man Stuart.

Then he knew his wife had fallen—all the hopes and objects of his life had withered in a moment. Then he did what every man is compelled to do; he separated her from him; returned her to her friends, and instituted a suit for divorce. If in that moment of agony, he had shot the destroyer of his family, the world would have applauded and justified the act, and if on trial for that you could not have helped but to acquit him. But the question you are now to try is merely whether he is entitled to that separation for her who has dishonored his bed.

In the earlier periods of the law, the crime of adultery was punished with death. The severity of the punishment has been mitigated, but every law and the sentiment of every civilized community is, that such a man is not compelled to live with an adulteress as his companion. This sacred instinct animates the bosom of every man.

The evidence which we shall give to you is that usually produced in this class of cases; the testimony of those knowing the circumstances during the happening of these events.

Some of the witnesses are relatives. It is our painful duty to call them. Your duty will be to scrutinize the evidence with a solemn care. But, remember one thing, that the crime of adultery is peculiarly one of darkness and obscurity. Both take pains to conceal the fact. It is done when no eye beholds them.—How, then, is it to be proved? Only by those circumstances which generally accompany the act. To require positive proof would be to deny a trial. But there are generally circumstances which point at the commission of such act as clearly as if it was presented boldly to our gaze.

Three elements enter into these circumstances: First, a disposition of one to commit the crime; second, a disposition of the other to court the crime; third, the opportunity.—Where these three elements concur, the conclusion is the thing was done. I would not claim that a single instance of suspicious position with her paramour would prove adultry. But when incidents cover a wide space and abundant opportunities, no one can resist the conclusion which will be forced upon him.—The whole body of circumstances must be taken together. You are not at liberty to take each circumstance, isolated and alone, and consider it by itself; but to consider them in their combination. The time and place are not required by the law to be proven, but the circumstances are to be looked at as a whole.

There is another class of circumstances, the confessions made by this woman at different times, which are entirely conclusive of this matter. But, irrespective of these, no mind can resist the force of the circumstances that will be produced against her upon this trial; and no genius or eloquence can break down the force of these damping circumstances.

We ask not that you should look with disfavor upon Mrs. Burch. We would not disturb the current of that sympathy so honorable to our human nature; we only ask that that sympathy may not blind your judgment. This we have a right to demand of you.

For myself I can say, personally, this is the most unpleasant duty I ever undertook to perform in my whole life; but it is a duty, and I will perform it. I ask you, also, to look at it as a duty which is thrown upon you. I ask you to perform it as honest men with unprejudiced minds, and allow the evidence to weigh in your minds as it should weigh in every other case. And when you come to deliberate discuss fully. Do not allow prejudice to disturb your judgment, or the operation of your minds; but pronounce that decision which your judgment dictates, and we shall be satisfied.

MR. BECKWITH'S OPENING.

MR. BECKWITH—Gentlemen of the Jury, I have been charged with the important, and to me almost fearful responsibility, of stating to you the defendant's case. That duty, as you must be aware, is a singularly delicate one. My duty to my client requires that I should state to you what she expects to prove upon the trial. My duty to you, gentlemen, requires that I should state nothing more; and in entering upon the discharge of that duty, confining myself within the limits I have mentioned, I feel that but half the story of this lady's wrongs can be told. No human eye, save her own and that of her persecutor, has ever witnessed half—a tithe—the wrongs this unfortunate woman has suffered. No one, save herself and her God has been cognizant of the anguish of heart and the utter desolation which has visited her home for years.

The issue is whether this lady has been unfaithful to her marriage vows, with one David Stuart, as the bill charges, and the question of any act of imprudence with Mr. Boyd is not before you.

In arriving at the value of the circumstance, it will be necessary to enter somewhat into the details of the evidence to be presented before you. And I think I may say that when you become acquainted with the manner in which these confessions, of which the counsel has spoken, were wrung from this woman with the most solemn assurances that they would never be published, no eloquence, no genius can break the force of those circumstances. In the year 1848 these parties were married. She was twenty years of age, the idol of her family, and surrounded with every comfort and even luxury that kind care could provide. The first thing we notice is the dishonorable manner in which he gained her.

This man, soliciting the privilege of paying his attentions to the lady, was by her guardian refused. In a dishonorable way gaining her affections, her friends consulted what they deemed her true happiness; allowed the marriage, and loaded them with solid tokens of kindness.

What was the motive moving him to seek her hand in this clandestine way? Not love and affection, the only basis of happiness in married life. At that time money was his idol, and since that time the greed of covetousness has grown upon him. Pride, vanity, hypocrisy followed in its train and took the place of that love he had pledged to her before his God when he wedded her at the altar.

Absorbed and governed by the passion of covetousness, he even sought for more, and difficulties in the business relations between the partners of Mr. Corning and himself arising, he turned against those who had aided him, supplied him, made him, saved him over and over again, and heaped the ebullition of his feeling upon his wretched wife. It is said he has been successful in business. How much of this success may be due to the aid rendered by the friends of his wife, I will not now enter upon.

I said these passions had extinguished the love for his wife. True, he made a display to the public of generosity and kindness; and while doing this, this poor woman was at home in tears, in consequence of his harsh and unkind language, often obliged to leave the table to hide the rising tears.

Still she suffered, and he, desirous of keeping up appearances, introduces Mr. David Stuart to his house, one long known to him, whose acquaintance was cultivated by him. Mr. Stuart was Attorney of the Ill. Central Railroad, and how far an eye to the deposits at his Bank may have affected him I will not say.

He transferred his own professional business, to Mr. Stuart, and solicited the business of others for him. He led his wife to believe Mr. Stuart his most intimate friend.

We still see, while this was going on, the jealousy of this man. We find him going secretly and clandestinely to the servants of his house, infusing among them suspicions as to their mistress. No words can repress the utter detestation of that conduct. No plan had yet been formed. Still the visits of Mr. Stuart, urged by himself, kept on. Still with them this jealousy kept pace. In an unfortunate period, a young lady became a resident of his house, to whom was transferred that affection belonging to his wife. Acts of the greatest familiarity, not to characterize them as indecencies, passed between him and this young lady. His wife was forgotten and he loved another.

A singular circumstance happens. Mr. Stuart ceased to visit the house. How came it about that all at once these visits ceased? In this way. This young lady goes to Mr. Burril and a relation, and tells him that Mr. Stuart had been seen with his arms around the waist of Mrs. Burch. Mr. Burril tells Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Stuart denying it, deems it improper to minister to scandal by repeating his visits.

From February 1858 to September 1859, the visits of Mr. Stuart ceased. So singular did this seem, that Mrs. Burch made repeated inquiries as to the cause of this. All this while the intimate, friendly relations of Mr. Burch and Mr. Stuart continued.

The period during which these suspicious circumstances exist, are during the above date, and the date of Dec., 1859 and January, 1860.

This young lady, with the exceptions of a few visits home, remained at the house of Mr. Burch. Mr. Burril being at Little Falls, and learning these stories circulated by her, told them to Mrs. Burch. Her first act is to send the remaining garments of this young lady to her at Little Falls. This young lady on being interrogated by Mrs. Burch, explains that the object of the visits of Mr. Burril and Mr. Stuart were for the pourpose of seducing her. Mrs. Burch, naturally thunderstruck by this announcement; impulsive; having lost the affection of her husband, she sits down and writes a letter to Mr. Stuart.

That letter will explain itself. I deem it necessary, as part of my statement, to refer to some of the passages of that letter. In it she states that Mr. Burril had repeated at times to her complimentary remarks made in regard to her, which he had not deemed intended to be repeated to her; but she says her eyes are now opened; that his visits have been made with sinister purpose, making her the victim of shocking inertia. She says she is shocked and her indignation is aroused, that Mr. Stuart could ever have harbored a thought against her purity. This was the state of mind of that lady on the 29th day of November last. All circumstances previous to that time are dispelled by this letter. Mr. Stuart was never in the house but twice after that time, and then in company with others. Time went on, and Mrs. Burch is more pleased, than is proper, with the attentions of Mr. Boyd. Still this jealousy grows. Those circumstances will be detailed to you in the evidence.

Discovering from his manner that Mr. Burch was displeased with her acquaintance with Mr. Boyd, the first impulse of this sincere, honest hearted woman is to write a note to Mr. Burch and send it to the bank and ask his forgiveness. How is this met? The first thing is to compel his wife to write a bullying letter to Mr. Boyd to make him leave town. A coward heart himself—not daring to meet him—he makes this frail woman bully this Boyd.

The first letter not succeeding, he makes her write a second letter accusing him of enticing her from the path of duty. Boyd answers under the care of Mr. Burch, and pronounces the whole thing a false and damnable lie and says you know it, and demands to confront her in the presence of her husband, and show the falsity of her accusation. When everything has been canvassed, then as stated by counsel,—did not dream of the unfaithfulness of his wife. But now he wanted to get rid of his wife, and now he forms a preconceived plan. How was it to be done? He goes to one of his neighbors and learns that he had called at his house and been denied admission; and also another circumstance perhaps calculated to excite suspicion—Mr. Stuart was in the parlor with Mrs. Burch, and the servant girl in going to the door to answer the bell, asks of Mrs. Burch in the parlor what answer shall be made. She says "Not at home." The caller, Mr. Farnam, seeing a hat and shawl on the rack, hesitated, when the girl says "Mrs. Burch is up stairs," which was simply an untruth uttered by the girl to enable her to go back to her work. Mr. Burch, hearing this circumstance, gets his clue and learns his work. The first thing to be done is to get this confession. The house is locked. She is locked in a strange room. No one is allowed to see her, and the work of the rack commences. Half distracted, in agony and tears, a confession is wrung from her. His own letter explains in a measure how it was done.

I can scarcely repeat the language, so impious is it to my mind, that one should say he was "led by light from heaven" to lie to his wife. That "God worked in and through him" to effect more knowledge than he possessed, in order to circumvent and plot against an innocent woman. First, he held out to her the most solemn assurance that nothing whatever should be done, if she would write the confession, till her uncle, Mr. Corning came.

This free, voluntary confession of which so much boast is made, was in his own language, obtained by holding his clinched fist in her face and commanding her to sign it.

This confession relates four instances of improper conduct, the first on the 16th of Oct., 1857. Mr. Burch writes, saying that at this time he was East agonizing to save his wife from poverty. This he knew to be false.

Mr. Beckwith stated the evidence, giving the whereabouts of the parties and Mr. Stuart at this time, showing it to have been impossible for the confession to have been true.

The next time is the 28th of December, 1857, the evening of the day. That was Christmas evening. That night Mr. Stuart could not by possibility have been there, for that night he supped at the Tremont House, remained there playing poker, and in the evening went to a servant's ball till 12 o'clock.

The third time, when Mr. Burch compels this lady to write down her disgrace, is when Mr. Burch is absent at Burlington. A singular statement is made, that Mr. Stuart called upon her in the morning, insisted upon her criminality then, and upon her promise to grant him favor that night, he went away. That night he came, but she locked the door. Mr. Burch went to Burlington on the 31st of October, that feast-day of Scotchman, the eve of Hallowe'en. That evening Mrs. Burch went to a party and remained till twelve, accompanied by a young lady of her family. Mr. Stuart was also at the party, and left at the same time. If such a promise had been made, would not he have insisted upon its fulfilment? The truth is he did not even come home with her.

The fourth and last time mentioned in this wonderful confession is on the 29th of November.

Where was Mr. Stuart at this time? Mr. Burch was at home till half-past seven, returning at ten. Mr. Stuart that night took a friend home to supper. After supper a game of whist followed. Two young men, stopping at Mr. Stuart's, called upon Mr. Barry, to see the young ladies. Upon returning, not finding them at home, the young ladies having gone to a meeting of the Historical Society, they returned and remained with Mr. Stuart. Every one of these acts can be shown to have been impossible.

But though he thought he had accomplished the ruin of his wife by the obtaining of this confession, thrusting her out of doors, and sending her home to her friends at Albany by a roundabout way, that she might not meet the only brother she had on earth, it became necessary that he should make out a case to satisfy her friends that he had pursued that honorable and manly course which he now claims.

Knowing perfectly well that he had indorsed Mr. Stuart upon every occasion, against the remonstrances of her brother, he sits down and writes that he had repeatedly warned his wife against Stuart, and did not know that he had other than a speaking acquaintance. He writes to every friend she had, in taunting language, blackening her character by what he knew to be an infamous lie.

What next? Next comes in the lawyer, who informs him that confessions are not very highly regarded in Court, and that there must be suspicious circumstances.

And then began this manufacturing of evidence which will appear here. Before she was thrust out of her house, sent away by this roundabout course, her name ignominously torn from her—this man so overwhelmed with agony has deeds drawn up, has her right of dower taken from her, a bill for divorce is drawn up by Mr. Miller, and Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hoyne not yet appearing to have anything to do with the case. A service is necessary; that legal service is made a power of attorney, a cognovit is prepared and every business detail is attended to by the man overwhelmed with grief and having done this, she is thrust out of his house as a foul thing. Mrs. Burch, reaching Albany, is so distracted that she is forbidden to talk. The only thing she can do is to drop into her mother's arms and cry out "mother mother, he has made me sign a lie and I do not know what it is, but he has made me sign a lie." After repeated telegraph dispatches are sent to Mr. Corning at Niagara Falls, and Mr. Corning, without having heard a word from Mr. Burch is convinced from his own statement of the utter falsity of the whole thing. During all this time her friends dare not suffer her to talk lest she should become utterly bereft of reason. The one thought in her mind was that of her children at home.

Half distracted, she writes at the time to Mrs. Farnam, to her clergyman, to Mrs. Thos. Burch, and others. These letters have been kindly handed in to the complainant. I have asked her as to their contents, but her memory of all occurring in that period of delirium, when she was stricken by the blow, is like the memory of that which passes in a dream. These letters are claimed as confessions. I assert that not a syllable in them sullies the purity of her character.

I omitted to say that Mr. Burch not only obtained one confession, but made her sign two papers at the same moment, sworn to at the same time, contradicting each other in their facts. I will refer to the suspicious circumstances gathered together to blast the reputation of this woman. One witness is called the guardian of Mrs. Burch—her natural guardian and protector, if you believe him; he says that in the spring when Mr. Burch was absent at New York, Mr. Stuart was there one evening until a late hour, and was there at a late hour six evenings in succession. We shall show that at this time Mr. Stuart was at home under medical treatment by a physician, Dr. McVickar, who made three calls daily, and very often remained with him during the night. More than that, we shall show you that Mr. Burch was at home at this time; that this man's testimony is false, and that in producing it Mr. Burch knew he was producing a lie.

I might go on and trace more of these suspicious circumstances, and show you also the foul and unholy means used to manufacture them. The only thing they show is that this loving, tender and affectionate husband, ever since the period when he wrote under his own hand that the servants knew nothing, has been assiduously at work manufacturing these suspicious circumstances.

One other thing I will allude to. It will appear in the complainant's evidence that Mr. Stuart accompanied Mrs. Burch to a concert, and sat by her, and conversed freely and improperly with her. This is the kind of thing he would use to blacken the character of a wife, when he knew when he was producing this evidence that he gave the tickets for that concert to his wife and Mr. Stuart himself; that he sat on one side of his wife and Mr. Stuart on the other; that it was a family party, Mr. Stuart at Mr. Burch's request being made one of that family party. How base a wretch must a man be who would endeavor to turn such a thing as this to the disgrace of his wife.

But when we come to arrive at the truth, we shall see that, as he said in his letter, he had nothing but the confession he extorted from her. Not content with this, he must make charges against Mr. Arnold of Chicago, Mr. Mack of Detroit, and Mr. Ligne of New York. We shall show all these charges to be baseless. But it was necessary to hedge his wife in with blackening charges, and blast her reputation with the public. This man, who at this time wrote that he "loved his wife as wife never was loved," we shall show has insulted her constantly, in her own house, heaping indignities upon her in a manner that if her friends had known it they would have been justified in kicking him from one end of the city to the other.

Now, gentlemen, I have but one word to say in conclusion to the remarks I have made. It is said you are to try this case as though it were a question of property. That the law against the crime with which this woman stands charged is not as severe as in former times—that once it was death. Will the gentleman tell me whether it is not death to a woman—social death—whether it is not punishment ten times more severe now, if she be convicted of that crime than were she to be executed upon the spot? There is no death so horrible as that of a living death—shut out from all the world. It is the question of that punishment which inflicts upon this lady a lingering death, that she asks you to try as a mere question of property. The little remaining of life to the lady is a matter of small moment. By looking at her you will perceive that whatever be your verdict, and whatever conclusion you may arrive at, there is for her but little left in this life. Heart-broken and crushed, the few years that she remains with us upon this earth are of but little moment. There are higher consequences that she feels to be more dear to her, and which you ought to weigh more gravely, than any result which your verdict may have upon herself.

She has two children. The result of your verdict will clear away the suspicion resting upon them, or it will brand upon her brow a stain which will go with her through life. It is not only for herself that this unfortunate lady appears before you, but it is for those loved ones that to her are dearer than herself. It is in their behalf that I ask you to look upon the question impartially. I ask you to try the cause of this lady as you would have your children's cause tried. I ask you, gentlemen, not to put the stamp of infamy upon the brow of those children unless the evidence be clear and conclusive.

[Special Dispatch by Telegraph.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The early part of the afternoon was occupied by arguments of counsel having reference to certain depositions to figure in the case. Mr. Miller opened the testimony to the Jury by reading the deposition of Margaret O'Hara, at which the following is an abstract:

DEPOSITION OF MARGARET O'HARA.

My name is Margaret O'Hara; I am 28 years of age; I reside in Chicago; I am now living in Mr. Burch's family; I commenced living there in May, 1857; I know David Stuart; I have seen him at the house of Mr. Burch since I commenced living in his family; I saw him there at different times; I think I saw him in the fall of 1857; I can't recollect all so far back as that; I saw him coming frequently that fall; Mr. Burch was from home when I first knew of Mr. Stuart's coming; I saw him come there, evenings and forenoons, and frequently came home with Mrs. Burch from down town; I have known him to spend two afternoons, stop to tea, and Mrs. Burch and he be in the parlor together; I think that Mrs. Burch always saw Mr. Stuart when he called. I remember one occasion when he called; I was cleaning the parlors; I think that Mrs. Burch was helping me; she saw Mr. Stuart; she was up stairs; I told her and she came down; they went in the back parlor and the doors were shut; after some time Mrs. Pitney called; she asked to see Mrs. Burch and I told her Mrs. Burch was engaged; she said that Mrs. Burch promised to lend her a book; I left Mrs. Pitney in the vestibule and went in through the dining room and knocked at the door of the back parlor; I knocked two or three times before I got an answer; Mrs. Burch came to the door and opened it a little; she seemed displeased—excited a little; told me where to get the book and give it to Mrs. Pitney; I did so; I think he stayed an hour and a half at that time; I can't tell exactly when it was, but I think it was after Mrs. Stuart came to this city. There was nobody in the parlor but Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart at that time; I have known him to be there frequently; I knew him to be there one time in the fall of 1857 all the afternoon; I think he stopped for tea; Mr. Burch was from home I think; I know he was from home; there was a young lady, Miss Spaulding, stopping there at the time, and Mr. Turner; I went to summon them when tea was ready; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were in the parlor together; I didn't see Mrs. Burch nor Mr. Stuart when I went to the door; when they came to tea I noticed that Mrs. Burch's collar was a little disarranged, and also her hair; I noticed Mr. Stuart was dressed very gay, as if he was dressed for a party; I thought he sat very ungentlemanly at the table. I remember another morning, Mrs. Burch went down town in company with Miss Spaulding, and they both came home with Mr. Stuart; they all went into the library for a short time, and Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart went into the dining room to look at the garden; I opened the door and went into the dining room; they were standing by the window together; they left to go out to the grapery when I went into the dining room; I saw them walking in the grapery afterwards; I saw them again at the side door, and saw Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch; at that time Mrs. Burch had her bonnet on and was without a shawl; she was keeping off Stuart at the time; they then went in the library; Miss Spaulding was up stairs; she didn't go with them into the grapery; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were in the library alone after they came back, with the door closed; I don't know how long; I remember Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch being in the library at another time; I don't know whether it was the same or not; Miss Spaulding was there at that time, and she went up stairs; I was sewing in the dining room, which was the next room; I heard the door of the library shut after Miss Spaulding went up stairs, where Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were; Miss Spaulding returned in a few minutes, and saw the door was shut; she went back and sat on the stairs for a long time, and went up to her room again before the door was opened; I don't know when it was opened; I remember Stuart was at Mrs. Burch's house another evening; Mr. Burch was not at home then; Mrs. Burch was expecting two lady friends from the East that evening; Stuart was with her then in the library on that evening; I remember the bell rang and I went to the door; I stopped at the library room door and asked if Mrs. Burch would see anybody. I think she hesitated at the time, and Stuart said "No," that she was engaged; I went to the door, and it was Mr. Farnam at the door; Farnam asked for Mrs. Burch and the family; I said Mrs. Burch was engaged; he asked particularly after her and the young ladies that were coming, and I said that Mrs. Burch had gone up stairs and when I came back I saw that Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were at the door of the library looking out into the vestibule where I was; she said, "O Margaret, you know I would see Mr. Farnam." I said "you told me to say you were engaged." I said I was sorry for telling Mr. Farnam a story. Stuart said, "O Margaret, that's all right." He said "you just done as I told you;" I think it was him gave me the command when I went to the door; I went down stairs; I don't think I saw Mrs. Burch till one o'clock after the young ladies had arrived.

TO MR. MILLER—Who asked where Mrs. Burch was when witness left her? She was playing "Checkers" with Mr. Stuart in the Library. Charles, the man that shuts up the house, went up to shut the shutters, when he came down, he said that Mrs. Burch and "Woolly" were playing checkers up stairs; no more on that occasion. Last fall I have known Stuart to come on one evening; the young ladies and Mr. Burch were out; the Misses Burch, Fannie and Lizzie, nieces of Mr. Burch; Mr. Stuart came that evening; I was coming down stairs, and I think Mrs. Burch let him in; they went in the parlor, and Stuart was the last one going in; he looked out of the door, round the hall like; when he got in the parlor he put his head out and looked; they went in and closed the door; I went down stairs, and I think a little before ten o'clock Mrs. Burch whistled through the tube to have the boy shut up house and for me to go to bed right away; I went up stairs and Mrs. Burch was all ready for bed; she asked me if the boys were going to shut up the house, or were they in; I think I said they were going to shut up the house; I remember another morning that Mr. Stuart called last fall; Mr. Burch was from home that day; he stayed that day an hour and a half, or two hours; they were alone on that occasion.

MR. MILLER—Do you recollect anything that transpired on that occasion? Nothing happened that I know of on that occasion; Miss Lizzie Burch was up stairs; she went down stairs; she wanted to know where her aunt Mary was; she didn't see her; Norah told her she was in the parlor with Mr. Stuart; Miss Lizzie came up stairs again, and about that time another morning Mr. Stuart called and Mrs. Burch called me down stairs to bring the baby down; I went down with the baby and they were in the Library; the baby cried and I went out with it; I think Mr. Stuart made as long a call that morning as usual.

By MR. MILLER—Was Mr. Burch at home at this time? He was away; I remember Stuart calling very often; as I remarked before, I don't know how often; I remember his carrying books under his arm, and he said the neighbors shouldn't know him calling so often; I think this was when Mr. Burch was away in New York; there was another time when Miss Kinzie was married; Mrs. Burch and the young ladies went to the wedding, and I went with Minnie, Mr. Burch's daughter; Minnie and I came home together; came down by the Tremont House; Mr. Stuart came after us, and wanted to know from Minnie if her mother was at the wedding, or if she was over there yet; after we got home Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch, and Miss Fanny Burch, and Miss Spalding came home together in a carriage; Stuart stopped and had dinner; that evening we had dinner late, by gas light; it was pretty near dark when they got home; I don't recollect of any other particulars as to the times when he called, than those I have stated. I think he called during the month of December or the early part of January last, pretty often. His calls were usually made in the morning or evening; his morning calls were made about ten o'clock; he usually remained about an hour and a half; I think Mr. Burch was at the Bank when these morning calls were made; it was business hours; Mr. Burch usually left home immediately after breakfast, which was from seven to eight in the morning, and returned to dine at one o'clock P. M.; I think Mr. Burch's habits in this particular were regular; sometimes he would be late to dinner, but it was seldom; Mr. Stuart generally passed the time of these morning calls with Mrs. Burch; sometimes they were alone on these occasions, and sometimes they were not; they were generally alone some part of the time, and some times they were not; I cannot remember of Mrs. Burch refusing to receive company when Stuart and she were together in the parlor alone on any other occasion than when Mrs. Pitney and Mrs. Farnam called; I knew she always saw Mr. Stuart; I don't recollect of her receiving calls from others when Mr. Stuart was present; I cannot recollect any occasion when Mrs. Burch did decline to see other company and did at the same time afterwards to see Mr. Stuart, on being informed that he was the person that called; I do not recollect of any occasion when Mr. Stuart made these morning calls that he was not some portion of the time alone with Mrs. Burch. There was some of the time when ladies would be in the room and some of the time out of it. I don't remember what I was accustomed to say to those calling when Mr Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the parlor alone. I have let in Mrs Farnam when Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were together; I generally knocked on the door when I entered the parlor when Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were there; when Mr. Farnam called and I left the door, and Mr. Burch and Mr. Stuart were in the library door looking out to where I was, they could hear what was said; I don't know as they could see; no one told me to say that Mrs. Burch was up stairs; I said it myself; I think that was ten o'clock that Charles went up stairs to close the shutters that night; I don't remember how long Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch remained in the parlor together on the occasion of Mrs. Pitney calling; she was not dressed in a manner to see company at that time; when Mrs. Burch came to the door after I had knocked at the parlor door she did not seem pleased; she opened the door but very little; her face seemed flushed; On the occasion last fall when Mr. Burch and the ladies were out, Mr. Stuart came after they had left, and Mrs. Burch let him in, and she whistled through the tube; Mr. Burch and the ladies were at Mr. Farnam's; I didn't hear the excuse or reason Mrs. Burch gave for not going out with the ladies and Mr. Burch that evening; but Norah told me; I went up stairs that evening about 15 or 20 minutes before Mr. Burch returned; Mrs. Burch went up before I did; I was down stairs and don't know how long before Mrs. Burch went up stairs at that time; I met Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart once on the Avenue, a little below the house—south of the house—I don't recollect seeing Mr. Stuart walking up and down in front of the house and then come in after Mr. Burch had gone out; it was five or six months after I commenced living with Mr. Burch before I knew Mr. Stuart personally.

I think he had called before, but I did not know him; I think it was when Mr. Burch was East that I first noticed him calling; I think Mr. Stuart called more when Mr. Burch was absent from home than when at home; when I took the baby down to the library at Mrs. Burch's request the curtains were drawn and the room was dark with them down; I don't know whether it was usual to have the curtains of that room down in the daytime when people were in the room; my employment at that time was nurse; I think it was in the summer or fall of 1857 that I saw Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch go out to the grapery, and when I saw them standing by the window in the drawing-room together and saw Mr. Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch they were standing at the side door which went out on the piazza, when I saw Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch; Mr. Stuart called while Mr. Burch, Mrs. Thomas Burch and Mrs. Fanny Burch went to Burlington last fall; it was the time Miss Lizzie came down stairs and inquired for her aunt; he was there two forenoons while Mr. Burch was gone to Burlington; I recollect another occasion when Mr. Stuart called at the house of Mr. Burch; I remember on one occasion he called; the ladies and Mrs. Burch were in the library with Mr. Stuart; there called another young gentleman by the name of Mr. Hubbard; I showed him into the parlor; the two young ladies went in to see him; Mrs. Burch remained in the library with Mr. Stuart, and had the library door shut; she said she didn't want to see that young gentleman; she had it shut then; after the young ladies went out she called me to bring Mr. Stuart's hat out of the vestibule into the library, and to bring her a shawl; she then said she would go out thro' the library window, and I said I would shut the parlor door so they wouldn't see her, and she could go through the front door; she said no, she would go through the window; Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch went out through the window, and I shut the window after they had gone; I don't know any more on that occasion. I think this was in the fall of 1858; it was in the evening; it might be a past 7 or 8 o'clock; I further recollect after these long visits Mrs. Burch coming up stairs, her face was red, looked flushed, so much so that I noticed it; I recollect of him being there another afternoon and stayed that afternoon; they went up stairs together and I suppose, they went into the "tower;" they didn't remain long up stairs; nobody else went up stairs with them; I recollect of more than one occasion after his long visits that Mrs. Burch upon coming up stairs looked flushed &c.; I refer to the visits of Mr. Stuart between him and Mrs. Burch; I have been in hearing of Stuart and Mrs. Burch when they were alone; I listened on the stairs; they were in the parlor and the parlor door was open a little; I heard Mrs. Burch saying, "I am tired," "Oh don't," or something to that effect; I went away; I didn't like to stay listening; I went down stairs; I thought it was not right to listen; I didn't hear anything further; I have seen them standing and talking close together, and sitting together, when her brother was dead; I saw them standing close together, so that excited my notice in the dining room; she stood with her back against the safe and he stood opposite to her; they were close together; I thought they were talking about her brother; I couldn't tell how close; they were alone; I recollect about the time she went away, on the 18th of January last; of her coming in the nursery on Tuesday morning; she said "Oh, Margaret, I must go away." She said she'd been a naughty woman and Mr. Burch could live no longer with her; she told me what to do for the children and to promise her to stay with them; she felt badly when I saw her, and said "she had better go way, so to have that man punished;" she wished they would kill him, hang him or shoot him; she said that but three gentlemen knew it, and for me not to speak of it; she said that that morning there was a gentleman at the bank said he ought to be driven out of the city; I recollect her telling me that he was a very bad man and that there were not many ladies he could not overcome. I remember on Wednesday morning the last day she was here, Mr. Burch had his breakfast sent up stairs; her meals were carried up stairs; on Wednesday morning her breakfast came up; she said she would have none; she asked again who sent it; the answer was "Mr. Burch;" she took her breakfast and ate it and sent for more; she told me to be kind to her children and take care of Mr. Burch's draws; I never had heard her speak only affectionately of Mr. Burch, was a very affectionate mother to her children; she said she hoped she would see me the next summer (that's this summer); I don't recollect anything more; I don't recollect of her saying anything about her husband's treatment of her more than that once when she merely said that Mr. Burch could live no longer with her; when she spoke of "that man" whom she wished they would kill or hang, she mentioned no name, but I meant Stuart and thought she did; she was talking about her going away; I thought it was Stuart she meant, because I saw Stuart coming there; Mr. Burch's treatment of his wife, while I was living in his family, was good; I remember at the time Mrs. Thos. Burch and Fanny went to Burlington of Mrs. Burch sending a note from the house by a man living at Mr. Burch's.

It was sent before breakfast; it was after Mr. Burch left; I was coming down stairs; saw the coachman in the hall, and Mrs. Burch came out of the library in the back hall and gave the boy a note. I think Stuart came that morning; I dont know to whom the letter was sent; I do not know of any letters being sent by Mrs. Burch to Stuart, or received by her from him.

After the reading of this deposition of Margaret O'Hara, the counsel for the defence offered to introduce Margaret O'Hara in person, and cross examine her—no cross interrogatories having been taken at the time of the taking of the deposition, and the right to take them at any time having been reserved. Discussion upon this question, engaged in by Messrs. Beckwith, Browning, Farnsworth, Miller, Van Arman and Hoyne, occupied for a long time the attention of the Court. It was contended that while the witness might be introduced by the Defense, they must introduce in chief, giving to the complainant the privilege of the cross examination. The question being a novel one the Court took the same under advisement till to-morrow morning.

THE DEPOSITION OF MRS. BETSEY PITNEY, was then read by Mr. Miller. My name is Betsey Pitney; I am over 25 years of age; reside at Chicago; know the parties to the suit; have known them many years; I called at the house of Mr. Burch for a book, a year ago last winter; the servant said that Mrs. was engaged; of which I thought nothing, as it was usual for her to reply so. I sent word it was a book she had promised me; I received it next morning. Mr. Miller then read the

DEPOSITION OF HONORIA COOK.

My name is Honoria Cook; my age is 39 years; I am a waiting maid; I reside in Chicago, at Mr. Burch's, the complainant's; I commenced living at Mr. Burch's about the 28th of January, 1858; I was there two years last June; I have been in three capacities there, the first I was laundress, next as nurse, and lastly as waiting maid; I think I was laundress from the time I came there till April or May, 1858, and then I became nurse, and continued so I can't say how long; think it was till Mrs. Burch went east in May or June, 1859, and then I became waiting-maid, and have since continued waiting-maid to the present time; Mrs. Burch remained away when she was East until September of that year; I am acquainted with David Stuart; I know of his visiting at the house of Mr. Burch; I can't recollect exactly when I first saw him there, but it was soon after Mrs. B. came from the East in 1859; when Mr. Stuart first commenced coming there I did not know him; he was a stranger to me; I remember his calling there one evening when Mrs. Burch was alone; she saw him in the parlor alone; there was a call came to the door and I went to answer it, and Mrs. B., as I was passing the hall going to the door, came to the parlor door and told me to say that she wasn't in. I went then to the door and opened it, and told the person I saw there Mrs. B. was not in; I don't recollect whether it was Mr. Burch or Mrs. Burch inquired for; after I had shut the door Mrs. B. came into the vestibule and took his cloak (Mr. Stuart's) and cap and took them into the hall and laid them on the radiator; that was all I had seen at that time; I cannot exactly say whether it was that evening that I saw Mrs. B. in her bed room after he went away and I saw her look very much excited. The rest that I remember of seeing him there was in the morning; Mrs. Burch came to me in the dining room, she appeared to me as if she was expecting somebody; she came to me in the dining room and told me to go up stairs and tell Miss Lizzie Burch that Mr. Stuart called, but that did not inquire for her; there was a call came to the door; it was a little girl that wanted some little trimmings that belonged to the baby's apron; Mrs. B. wasn't there; I went up stairs to look for it myself; I asked Miss Lizzie Burch if she had seen or known anything about it; she told me to look for them myself; I did look and found them; I went down stairs with them to the little girl, and Miss Lizzie came down where I was speaking to the little girl in the library and asked me where her Aunt Mary was; I told her I thought she was in the parlor; the door was shut; she said nothing but went up stairs again; I am not certain whether it was this morning that Mr. Farnam's two boys came to see Mrs. Burch, and Mrs. B. was in the green-house with Mr. Stuart, but it seems to me it was that morning; I told the boys that I would see if Mrs. B. was in; I went out to the green-house and told Mrs. Burch that they enquired for her, and she told me to say that she wasn't in. The next time that I saw him that I can remember, after that, was on New Year's, Jan. 1, 1860. Stuart was going, after making a call, in company with another gentleman; he was in the act of throwing his cloak he wore on to his shoulders, when I thought I saw Mrs. Burch jerk it back; I passed through the hall and he went out. The next that I remember of he called in the evening and Mrs. Burch came out after I let him in; she had company in the parlor and took him (Stuart) into the library; her little daughter was there at the time, sitting writing or reading, I can't say which; I went down stairs then; the next occasion I had to come up I saw that Stuart was in the parlor; I can't say whether they had been alone or in company; I think Mr. Burch was in during the time he was there; I think the Miss Burch's was there too; there is something else I think but I can't exactly say whether it was that evening that Mr. Burch came in while Mr. Stuart was there; there was one evening that he (Stuart) called, whether it was on that evening I can't state; Mrs. Burch, the Misses Burch's and Mr. Stuart were all together in the parlor; it seems to me the parlor bell was rung and I came to answer it, and Mrs. Burch told me to go up stairs and tell the Miss Burch's to come right down; Mr. Stuart was there; he was still there; that is all I remember now that I can call to mind; these visits occurred from September last until January 1860, shortly before she left; I think I let Mr. Stuart in the evening that Mrs. Burch brought his hat and cloak from the vestibule into the hall and put it on the radiator; I cannot say how long he had been there when I told the person at the door that Mrs B. was not in; it might have been a half hour and it might not be so long. There was nothing in her manner or appearance that attracted my notice; Mr. Stuart's hat and cloak were on a chair in the vestibule as I remember; I don't know whether they could be seen by persons calling if the outside door was open, or by persons standing in the outside door of the vestibule; the inside door was partly of glass; the light shines in there but it is not very light ever; I cannot say positively whether they could see the cloak and hat; possibly they could; Mrs. Burch took them into the hall and laid them on the radiator; the radiator is right inside the hall door; it is on the right hand side of the door as you enter from the vestibule; the door leading into the vestibule from the hall opens toward the radiator so as to conceal it to any extent from a person standing in the front door. Mrs. Burch or any of the young ladies were not at home while Mr. Stuart was there that evening; think they had gone to a reading society; Mr. Stuart was not there when they came home that evening; they came home between 10 and 11 o'clock; I think they went out after 6 o'clock; I think he (Stuart) was not there when they went out; I cannot say how long it was after they went out before Mr. Stuart came; I am not positive whether it was that evening that I heard Mr. Burch speak to Mrs. Burch and ask her about going out, and she refused going, saying she thought her mother would not wish her to go into so much company; I did not hear any reason why her mother would not wish her to go into so much company; I think it was at the tea-table that this conversation took place; Mr. Burch and the young ladies went out on the evening of the day; I am not certain of the time they were absent; they generally came in, I think, about 11 o'clock; the latest hour, I think; I think Mr. Boyd called at the house that evening after Mr. Burch left; can't say exactly how long he remained, but he went away sometime before the young ladies and Mr. Burch came home, and he was in company with Mrs. Burch all the time he remained; I suppose he was with her; I did not see them; I did not remain in the room with them; Mrs. Burch only told me once when Mr. Stuart and she were together not to let persons who called in; the evening that he was there, and the mornings that he was in the green-house in company with Mrs. Burch; a gentleman whose name I didn't know, called when they were in the parlor in the evening; and Mrs. Farnam's sons called when they were in the green-house in the forenoon; I do not recall but once of hearing some conversation between Mr. Burch and his wife about going out in the evening, when she declined to go; Mr. Burch went out in the evening on that occasion; the two Misses Burch accompanied him, I can't say exactly where they went, but they went to some reading Society; only the help and Mrs. Burch remained at home; Mr. Boyd called that evening; I cannot say how late he remained; he was not there when Mr. Burch returned; I showed him into the parlor; I did not see him after I let him in; I suppose he was in company with Mrs. Burch; at these several visits of Mr. Stuart there was sometimes company there with Mrs. B., and sometimes she was alone; he (Mr. Stuart) spent his time in the parlor in company with Mrs. Burch; all that I can remember about their being alone together was twice, and there was company at one time; this was the second time she was first in company with others, and they had left, then I saw Mrs. B. and Mr. Stuart alone; she rang the bell for me to go up stairs and tell the young ladies to come down to the parlor; I think they both stood up to come down before I left the room; they were the Miss Burch's; I cannot say whether they both came down it seems to me they were just on the point of coming down; I can't say how long Mrs. Burch was alone with Stuart on that occasion; I do recollect the meeting of the Historical Society at the house of Wm. H. Brown in the fall of 1859; I think it was on that evening at the tea table that I heard Mr. Burch ask Mrs. Burch to accompany him out, and she refused; I don't know how she refused, but she did not seem willing to go; Mr. Burch and the young ladies went out that occasion; I did not see Mr. Stuart at Mrs. Burch's that evening; I think it was Mr. Boyd that called that night; It appeared to me that on one occasion when Mr. Stuart called there in the daytime and Mrs. Burch told me to go up stairs and tell Lizzie Burch that he did not call for her; Mrs. B. seemed to be expecting some one; it appeared that she expected some one from the fact of her walking back and forth in the Library to open the front door; I can't say that she was looking in any direction particularly; I do recollect of hearing Mrs. Burch direct either of her servants to take letters or hand them letters to be taken to any other persons, but she had given me notes to take to the boys to take for her; I can't say when; she gave me one in particular to give Wm. Blith, the coachman, and another to give Geo. Collinson, the gardener; she said that she told me to tell William that if the person she was sending the letter to was not there, to bring the letter back; the note she gave me to give George, I really forget whether she told me the name of the places, but I think she must; he could find this place easier than the other; that is all that I can say about it; don't know to who these letters were directed.

I always saw Mr. Burch treat his wife kindly; I never saw any kind of difficulty till before she went away, then it seemed to me that Mr. Burch was not pleased with her; I never saw Mr. B. treat her unkindly, or speak to her unkindly, before up to that time; it seems to me that he supplied his family liberally; I never heard his wife request of him money or anything else that she did not obtain; I do not recollect Mr. B. being absent to Burlington with Fanny Burch and her mother two days and nights; Mr. Stuart called upon Mrs. Burch when she was in the parlor, and her daughter Minnie was in the library, reading; I don't know how long Minnie remained; I saw them go into the library; I went down stairs; don't know when Minnie went to bed; Mrs. Brown was in the parlor at the time, but think Mr. and Mrs. Neef were there; I know Miss Young, a housekeeper at the Tremont House; I was at the Tremont Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week; a girl called for me to go there; the girl only said that Miss Young wished to see me; I was acquainted with Miss Young before that time; I was there after 8 o'clock, and stayed till about 10 o'clock; saw Mr. Beckwith and another gentleman, Mr. Caulfield; Miss Young made no business with me; she asked me how I was. The interview between Mr. Beckwith and Caulfield took place in Miss Young's room; I recollect Mr. Caulfield asked me if I should be sorry if I should be the means of condemning Mrs. Burch.

I think it was Wednesday last that I had the interview with Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Caulfield in Miss Young's room at the Tremont House. Mr. Beckwith began the conversation, saying to me that Mrs. Burch was anxious to see me, that she might, if possible, recall something to my mind which I may have lost sight of.

He did say to me it would be a great comfort to Mrs. B. to see some one who could tell her about her children. He said to me if I would go down to Albany to see Mrs. Burch that I should have an interview; I could return to Chicago and live with Mr. Burch as anyone else, or if I preferred I could have a place in New York. I said that I would rather stay here, as I had a brother here that I wanted to stay by. Mr. Caulfield said that this suit between Mr. and Mrs. Burch was a matter of great importance, and that I as a witness ought to obtain all the light which would enable me to do justice between the two parties. Mr. Caulfield told me that I would be examined by Mr. Burch's counsel on the next day, and if I said anything in the testimony which would condemn Mrs. B. I would not be sorry afterwards: if I should find I was mistaken or might have stated some other fact which would explain it and which I had forgotten. Mr. Caulfield said to me that if I would go to Albany and see Mrs. B. after I had given my testimony in the next day, that it would do no harm; that if Mrs. B. could not cause me to recollect anything in explanation of what I had sworn to, that no harm would be done, but that if she did cause me to recollect anything which would explain my statement that then I would be enabled to do her justice. He also said that Mr. B. ought to have no objections to this; I said that I would think of it, or something to that effect, and let them know some other time; Mr. Caulfield further said that he had no objections to any one knowing that he had said to me as all he wanted was fair play or something to that effect.

Reexamination by Complainant's Solicitors.—During all this conversation, Mr. Caulfield or Mr. Beckwith did not tell me it was impossible for witnesses to converse with parties for whom they were expected to give testimony, or with any other person as to facts within their recollection before a trial; I was also told that it was necessary for me first to go to Albany and see Mrs. Burch; I do not remember that Mr. Beckwith or Mr. Caulfield at any time during this conversation got me to repeat anything which they said it was necessary for me to explain; I don't remember that they told me during that conversation of any facts or circumstances which required explanation from Mrs. Burch; I did not state to them any fact or circumstances which requires explanation from Mrs. Burch; I think I have given the precise language of Mr. Canfield's questions; no other persons have talked to me about this case.

Mr. Hoyne then read to the Jury the deposition of Carlisle Boyd, full of interest in reference to this case, which was not finished this afternoon. I shall send it complete in to-morrow's report.

Lind University.

The endowment of two professorships for the Theological department of Lind University having been secured by invitation of the Trustees, delegates from the Presbyteries of Michigan, Northern Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois assembled in the 2d Presbyterian Church last evening, to advise in regard to the appointment of professors and the general interests of the University. Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., of Lake Forest, was chosen Chairman and Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Secretary.

The following is the list of delegates present last evening:

Chicago Presbytery—
Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D.
" G. L. Little.
Elders B. Wheeler,
" Dr. T. Seeley.
Pres. O. A. Tower.
Rev. N. Barrett.
Elder Ralph Ware.
Knox—
Rev. G. W. Gale, D. D.
Elder M. O. Johnson.
Bloomington—
Rev. A. Eddy.
Belvidere—
Rev. H. B. Holmes.
Elder E. H. Hyde.
Schuyler—
Rev. G. J. King.
Iowa City—
Rev. D. Clark.
Dubuque—
Rev. J. H. Trowbridge.
Milwaukee—
Rev. G. H. Elliott.
Elder J. Ford.
Fox River—
Rev. S. H. Bartean.
Columbus—
Rev. B. G. Bailey.
St. Joseph—
Rev. G. C. Noyes.

The endowment of these professorships is another important step in the progress of the University. An organized and vigorous effort will be made during the winter and coming summer to complete the endowment of two other professorships, and have the institution in full working order by the coming fall. Probably no institution in the country ever obtained in so short a time a firmer hold upon the confidence and support of its friends, and certainly no one ever had a better prospect before it for extended usefulness.

The sessions of the Convention will be open during the day. We have no doubt that the friends of the University will be interested by attending the meeting.

Love, Jealousy and Whisky!

A brief account of the stabbing of Matthew Scanlan by Leonard Dalton, at Bridgeport, was given in our last issue. The occurrence took place on Sunday night. The arrest was made on Monday morning.

Dalton, a resident of the town of Bridgeport, has for some time been suspicious that there existed an improper intimacy between Matthew Scanlan, a young man of twenty-two, also a resident of Bridgeport, and his wife Margaret Dalton; on what grounds we are not called upon to state.

The Coroner and a jury of inquest visited Bridgeport yesterday afternoon. The parties are of the lowest class of Irish, and occupy a squalid and small shanty. The examination by Drs. Ammerman and Hay showed that he came to his death from inflammation induced by the stab penetrating the liver.

A Jury was empannelled, and the principal witnesses being in the County Jail the inquest was held over until nine o'clock this morning.

DEATH OF DAVID S. LEE.—Yesterday forenoon the various Courts in the city adjourned for a brief internal, on account of a meeting of the Bar, called at the Law Institute to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of David S. Lee, who died on the 15th inst., at Northampton, Mass. Deceased was a gentleman held in high esteem both in his profession and in our entire community. A long resident of Chicago, and identified with much of her progress, he has been the friend and supporter of everything that advanced the prosperity of the city, and the public benefit. He has been an invalid for years, and his decease has come not unexpectedly nor suddenly to himself or his friends. At the meeting yesterday J. W. Chickering presided. Hon. Judge Manierre made a brief, but feeling and eloquent reference to the worth of deceased. A committee, Messrs. Chickering, Goodrich, and Thomas were chosen to draft a series of resolutions to report at an adjourned meeting this morning.

FIRE ON CLARK STREET.—Last night a little past midnight, fire was discovered in the wooden building, No. 419 Clark street, near the corner of Polk, owned by L. Leppert, and by him occupied as a family grocery establishment. It was entirely destroyed, along with the stock. Insured for about $1200. Although the Fire Department were early on the ground the flames soon communicated to No. 121, the next door East, being the corner building. This was also entirely consumed. It was occupied as a meat market, and owned by a Mr. Morton. Whether insured or not we could not learn. The upper apartments in both buildings were occupied by several tenants who saved nothing. Forty tons of hay were stored in a rear building and at this writing (one o'clock) fears are entertained that the flames may reach it and other adjoining premises suffer.

MR. SAM. COWELL'S CONCERTS.—Mr. Cowell gave his first concert in Chicago on Monday evening to a large and enthusiastic audience. He is, without doubt, an excellent comic actor, and his songs convulsed his audience. He is unsurpassed in his peculiar line of singing, and a visit to his concerts is a sure cure for dyspepsia. The other members of his company are also very good. Miss E. Germon, and Miss Cowell sang some very pretty ballads. Mr. Crozier is a capital tenor singer, and Mr. Sedgwick and his son received an enthusiastic encore for their concertina duetts. Mr. Cowell appears for the last time this evening.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I have this day, Nov. 20th, received $50 from a gentleman in this city, for the relief of Kansas. This is the third large subscription for this object from the same donor. Also, $2 from two friends in this city.

I have a first-rate Englishman and his wife, newly come over, who want a place in the country; they understand farm and house work thoroughly. Apply at 169 Randolph street, second floor, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a woman sitting on the track was run over by a western bound train on the G. & C. U. R. R. near the Junction. The cow-catcher struck her, knocking her from the track, injuring her seriously. The train stopped to take her on, and she was placed under good care at Wheaton. She was badly injured in the back. Her name is not known, but she was thought to be a German.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Charles Wilson, who has been tried and convicted of stealing a horse from Mariah C. Covill, of Proviso, sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Thomas Crawford, tried for larceny of a watch, was acquitted. Adam Hageman, the Holstein baker, indicted for killing his journeyman, will be put on trial to-day.

GOOD, VERY GOOD.—There are to be no nuisances in the way of pea-nut, fruit and candy vending, in or about the new Post Office. No news stalls, no hand-bills, nor bill sticking. Altogether, it is to be kept clear from these, by express orders of the Department.

THE ELIZA GRAYSON CASE.—George Anderson, Calvin De Wolf and C. L. Jenks, voluntarily appeared yesterday and gave bail in $2,500 each, to answer to the indictments found against them in the Eliza Grayson case.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. G. S. BALDWIN, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., by Rev. E. Anderson, at the house of the bride's father, CHARLES G. WICKERSHAM and Miss FLORENCE M. BEAGY, all of this city.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

At Barrington Station, on Thursday November 15th, by Rev. Mr. Campbell, JOHN F. KIMBERLY of Hybler Hill, Lake Co., to LUCY SANDERSON, eldest daughter of Edward Jones, Esq., of Worcester, Mass.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday the 19th inst., ANNE JAQUES, only daughter of Wm. Jaques.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Wm. Jaques, No. 30 South Jefferson street, on Wednesday, November 21st, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
One Square each subsequent day, (3t $1.00)	.25
One Square two weeks, (6w $7.00)	[illegible]
One Square one month, (2m $9.00)	[illegible]
One Square three months, (4m $15.00)	[illegible]
One Square (six months, (9m $25.00)	[illegible]
One Square one year	[illegible]

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

☞ All changes charged 30 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
20.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—At 96 Dearborn street, a complete set of Confectioner's tools, Slabs, &c. One good Cider Press. A second-hand Cook Stove, Furniture and Pipe, two Counters, and 30 brls Apples. W. VAN O'LINDA & CO. no21x1w

FOR SALE.—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $30 to $130. Double or Single seat, for one or two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington, Or address B. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill. no21d308-1m

FOR SALE.—Just received and for sale, 50 bushels Ohio Chestnuts at 532 State street. no20x1t

TO RENT.—A large and commodious house very pleasantly situated on a block of seven acres, laid out as a garden and grounds, near the Lake at Cleaverville, or will be sold very low and on good terms. Apply at 219 South Water street, (Up stairs.) no20x1w

LOST.—On the evening of the 19th inst., somewhere between Division street on the North Side, and Madison street or Market street, the Abstract of a Title to piece of property. The finder of which will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune office. CHRISTIAN FALEY. no21x1t

FOUND.—Taken up by the subscriber at his place of residence, near the Stone Quarries, a Brindle Cow, supposed to be about 5 years old, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. J. S. WOODVILLE. no21x1t

CHICAGO AUDUBON CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Members of the Chicago Audubon Club this evening at 8 o'clock, at their rooms in Portland Block. A full attendance is desired. WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON, Jr., President. no21d510-1t

3789 POUNDS NO. 1 COP WASTE, for sale by J. W. SYKES, No. 7 Dole's Building. no19x3t-net

ILLINOIS CURRENCY AT PAR. OSBORNE, BROTHERS & CO., 161 South Water street, will receive all Illinois Bank Notes at Par, for their Choice Extra Family Flour. no21d193-1w

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between M. Diversy and Frank Johnson, deceased, under the style and firm of Johnson & Diversy, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Johnson, and also by the expiration of the term of co-partnership. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by M. Diversy. M. DIVERSY. Chicago, November 21, 1860.

The business of Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, and depot for the sale of Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar, will be carried on at No. 179 South Water street, corner of La Salle and South Water streets by M. DIVERSY & CO. Chicago, November 21, 1860. no21d507-2w

NEW GOODS.
GENTS' PORTMONNAIES,
LADIES' PURSES,
CARD CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
SHOPPING BAGS,
FINE POCKET KNIVES,
LADIES' FINE SCISSORS,
DRESSING CASES,
TOILET MIRRORS.
A large and fine assortment of choice goods just received. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

MRS. C. VARIAN JAMES, THE NEW American Prima Donna, WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THIS CITY. no21d505-1w

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S, Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, SHAKER YARN, Baskets, Bird Cages, YANKEE NOTIONS, &C. The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited. REMEMBER THE NUMBER, 138 ....LAKE STREET.... 138 [au13'60-1y]

THE ILLINOIS BANKS. The Notes of Seven Banks Thrown Out. D. B. COOKE & CO., WILL RECEIVE AT PAR the Notes of the Seven Banks thrown out by the Bankers, for BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AT REGULAR PRICES. ☞ Do not sacrifice your money at the Bankers but bring it to 111 Lake street, and get its full value. List of Bank Notes which are Thrown Out.—American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Raleigh, Corn Exchange Bank, National Bank, State Bank of Illinois. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

2,500 PIECES Merrimac Prints, NINE CENTS PER YARD, AT WHOLESALE. P. PALMER, 112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET. my22'60-1y

20,000 STARK MILL AND LEWISTON BAGS, At $25 Per Hundred. P. PALMER, 112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET. au28-b1e1'60

LICENSED SEWING MACHINES. The manufacture of all Unlicensed Sewing Machines having been closed or rendered unsafe, by reason of the extension of Elias Howe's, Jr., Patent, and the late decisions of the United States Courts, establishing the priority of the Patents owned by the "Grover & Baker" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Companies, for various improvements in Sewing Machines, we have, for the better security of the public and ourselves, taken the Agency of and now offer for sale the following Celebrated Sewing Machines Manufactured by W. P. Uhlinger & Co., of Philadelphia, under a license from said Elias Howe, Jr., and the above named Companies: THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE, A Superior Machine for Family Use. THE KEY-STONE STATE MACHINE, For Manufacturing Purposes Unrivalled. In the above machines, the elements of DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY Will be found more conspicuously manifested than in any other Sewing Machine yet given to the public. They are now, for the first time, offered to the Western public, with the fullest confidence that they will maintain the reputation which their merits have won for them throughout the East and South. All who have ever seen them thus far acknowledge their superiority; and we do not hesitate to say that they will give greater satisfaction than any Machine now or heretofore offered in this market. Also, Agents for BLAKE & JOHNSTON'S ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, The Most Complete Hemmer Ever Yet Offered. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. References.—J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President Chicago University; Aiken & Norton, Bankers; Underwood & Co., Commission Merchants; Rev. W. T. Stewart. E. RICHARDS & CO., P. O. Box 2982. (Formerly of L. Cornell & Co.)

GLORIOUS NEWS. PRICES REDUCED. The Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINE CO., Having gained all their suits against lawless infringers of their patents, who have flooded the country with worthless Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have reduced the prices of their POPULAR AND STANDARD MACHINES AS FOLLOWS: The [illegible] Machine is Reduced to [illegible]; The [illegible] Machine is Reduced to [illegible]; The [illegible] Machine is Reduced to [illegible]; The [illegible] Machine is Reduced to [illegible]. Cabinet and other styles in proportion. Manufacturing Machines [illegible]. Chicago Salesroom, 115 Lake-St. AGENTS WANTED. Address GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., Chicago, Ill. no16'60-1y1stp

MONEY VS. UNION PARK.—A few more of those beautiful 40x130 Union Park Lots for sale. Remember that money can be invested safely in Union Park property at ten per cent. I have also for sale Improved Property, which [illegible] is now paying 14 per cent on the price asked. [illegible] CUMMINGS, 41 Clark street, (Up stairs.)

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860.

TENNESSEE BONDS RISING.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* say that four-fifths of the people of Tennessee are in favor of acquiescing in the election of Abraham Lincoln. That journal calls upon the moderate and conservative men of that State, to come forward and by their firm expression and an unequivocal declaration of their will, put an end to the efforts of the disturbers of the peace, to plunge Tennessee into secession. Tennessee bonds are rising.

A MEXICAN DISTURBANCE.

It has been suggested that people who are curious as to the manners and customs of foreign nations, may now have a choice to see a fair specimen of a Mexican revolution, without the expense and trouble of going abroad, if they will but take a trip for a few days to South Carolina, and there observe what is going on. It is a hard thing to say of any Americans, that they are aping the vices of that degenerate Mexican race; but the cause which has reduced the Spanish blood to the consistency of skim-milk, has been at work in South Carolina for many years; and the manifestations of consequences are what we have, for a quarter of a century, been witnessing in Mexico. Nothing but the rise of a man in South Carolina, with the talent of Santa Anna, is wanted to make the resemblance complete. If this revolution goes on, he will not be a great while lacking.

THE GREAT CASE.

The arrest of nine of the alleged rescuers of the negro woman Eliza, who is claimed under the Dred Scott decision, as a slave by a citizen of Nebraska whence she escaped, already excites much interest among the members of the Bar in this city. The *Times and Herald* with indecent haste and upon its own motion has already tried the case, given the opinion of the Judge, sentenced the prisoners and restored the serenity of the public mind. We beg our sapient contemporary to observe that its eagerness to impose fines, visit with imprisonment, and settle grave questions of law, is not likely to be gratified. The men under indictment will make a struggle in the Courts, and long before their trials are concluded, the attention of the nation will be devoted to them. That journal will find that the guarantys of freedom in the Territories will not be readily given up.

"FRAUDS—FRAUDS—FRAUDS!"

The *State Register* and the Chicago *Times and Herald* have been screaming ever since the election about Frauds—Frauds—Fraud! Probably screaming does them good, and, if so, they have our permission to scream on for the next four years as lustily as now. "Blow till thou crack thy cheeks." But let them leave their farrago of suspicions and conjectures a few moments and give their attention to the following facts which transpired in the county of Edgar.

On election day the precincts of Symms, Kansas and Embarras were invaded by squads of pro-slavery voters from Cumberland and Effingham Counties. At Symms precinct they voted under the names of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Francis Marion, etc. and these names are now on the poll book of the precinct. The voting was done exactly on the plan of Oxford frauds in Kansas, where the Cincinnati Directory furnished the names of the electors. The honest vote of the precinct (225) was swelled to 311 by the villainy. Minors voted who lived in other townships. The judges of election were all Democrats, and the mob gave notice that no challenging of voters would be allowed. A Republican voter who ventured to set the mob edict at defiance, by challenging some of the culprits, was knocked down and badly hammered. The names of *fifty Democrats* living in Cumberland County, many of them married men with families, are found on the poll books of the three precincts above mentioned. How many more itinerant electors strayed into Edgar County in the same way, and on the same errand, is not known, but probably a large number. The vote of the county was increased from 2,867 to 3,737.

So much for this item. A word now on the subject of the increased aggregate vote of the State. The Chicago *Times and Herald* is, we believe, the only paper in Illinois which finds anything to growl over in the aggregate vote. That sheet has gone quite daft. It cannot see that any set of conclusions drawn from the fact that the total vote is 88,000 larger this year than it was two years ago, operates as badly for Democrats as for Republicans. For the Republican increase has been only about 8,000 larger than the Democratic. If the Douglasites quarrel with us for casting 47,000 more votes this year than we did two years ago, we ask them what business *they* have to cast 39,000 more than *they* did two years ago. Before any arguments are predicated on the former, we suggest that all mysteries be cleared up concerning the latter.

Fortunately we shall soon have an opportunity of testing the belief of the Democracy in the "Republican frauds" about which they are clamoring so vociferously. If they vote readily and cheerfully for a Registry Law at the next session of the Legislature, it will be a fair inference that they believe what they say. If they do not, it will be evidence patent to everybody that they do not so believe, and that honest voting is a thing which they are not willing to tolerate.

THE BANK QUESTION.

The present difficulty with the Illinois Banks—a difficulty long foreseen but imperfectly provided against—reminds the members elect of the Legislature, of a duty that they must not disregard. Their first action must be directed to a thorough overhauling of the banking system, and to the framing of measures which shall, while preserving to the people the advantages of a limited amount of secured paper currency, guard them more effectually against the losses like those that they are now called upon to sustain. In any event, the reception of all sorts of bonds by the Auditor as security for future bank issues, must be effectually prevented; and means must be adopted to weed out the doubtful securities now in his hands, and replace them by bonds about which there can be no question. Our own inclinations point to Illinois bonds alone as the basis of Illinois banks; and with the law amended so as to bottom our currency on them and no others, hereafter every motive of self-interest and State pride which can be brought to bear upon the people would be constantly in play to keep both bonds and notes at par. It may be possible, inasmuch as the amount of Illinois bonds, is constantly decreasing under the payments of the proceeds of the Two Mills Tax, that the business wants of the public will demand the reception of United States bonds at some rate not, in any event, above par; but there is no prospect that the securities of other States will be admitted upon any terms whatever. Our experiences with them, or a part of them, are of a character so unfavorable that the people will not be content with any more experiments. If legislation fails, the whole question must be brought before the voters when they choose their delegates to the Convention for framing a new Constitution; and that body, if properly instructed by their constituents, will, in the exercise of its SOVEREIGNTY, solve this bank question regardless of the supposed guaranty on which the money-makers are resting.

In this matter this paper has done its whole duty. Our readers will bear witness that for two years past, we have been sounding the note of alarm—that we have been foretelling the very thing which has now happened, and entreating the banks to ward off by timely action the blow which we plainly saw aimed at the prosperity of the State. If we failed to arouse public attention to the evils which we saw approaching, the failure was due to that business conservatism which always strives to ward off reform as long as possible, not to any want of exertion on our part. But we say boldly, that if the advice and admonitions of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE had been heeded when they were uttered, Illinois would to-day have been financially sounder than any other State in the Union. The same clear comprehension which enabled us to see in advance the approach of this break down in so much of the currency as is bottomed on Missouri bonds, we bring to the aid of the Legislature for the correction of the evils which the banking system has entailed upon the business of the West; and though every money-shaver's dog in Illinois begins to bark at our heels, we shall insist and continue to insist upon a thorough and comprehensive reform. In the meantime, we do not play the part of an alarmist. We shall tell the truth as we understand it; and when we say, as we do now, that the great bulk of Illinois currency must continue to be received and paid out; and that the interests of the people demand of the business men of all sorts that it shall be sustained as it is, until a safer and better can be provided, we mean what we declare. The men, then, who are writing to us to "pitch in," and break the system down before the Legislature meets, and leave the ground bare for any structure which that body may rear, are wasting their time, as well as demonstrating that they have no clear appreciation of the difficulties to be met and overcome, and the conservative policy to be pursued before a more reliable currency can be secured. Let us have reforms as fast as they can be legally, safely and economically effected; but at the present there is but one duty—that is to keep the currency a-going, pay off debts while it is cheap and plenty, and get ready for the next move, whatever it may be.

PRE-ORDAINED DISUNION.

Some people have been led to think that the election of Lincoln is the cause of the disunion movement in South Carolina and the other Cotton States. But they were never more in error about anything in their lives. Lincoln's election is seized upon as a plausible pretext for present proceedings, while in truth, treason has been hatching for many years. The Disunionists conceive this to be the favorable juncture to execute a *coup de etat*. A conspiracy to dissolve the Union has existed in South Carolina for 32 years. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, is the author of the scheme. He is the Joe Smith of slaveholding Mormonism. South Carolina is the Utah of this relic of barbarism. One of the twins has its headquarters in Charleston and the other in Salt Lake city. The disciples of Calhoun think that the fulness of time has arrived when a Southern Confederacy can be established.

In the course of debate in the South Carolina Legislature, the other day, Mr. Aldrich said that the object in hastening the Convention was "to keep the South up to 'the work;' to bring our sister States to 'where we stand.'" He frankly admitted that disunion had been *pre-ordained*, and that the election of Lincoln was the desired occasion on which their rebellion should commence. "The people," he said, "have been educated for this movement from the time of 1828 up to the present moment. The resolutions on our statute books have proclaimed aloud for years and years that South Carolina is ready. Why, sir, we have been waiting for this 25 years. Are we to go through another 25 years' job?" Long before the Republican party was called into existence by the assaults of the oligarchy upon the rights of the North, there was an organized disunion party in the Cotton States. South Carolina has acted the part of a school mistress, teaching disunion and the other doctrines of Calhoun to the Cotton States. She has only remained in the Union to persuade her neighbors to secede with her. Her time has been spent in poisoning their minds against the Union and rendering them discontented and unhappy. She has drawn gorgeous pictures of the glory and grandeur, the wealth and the power to be derived through a Confederacy of the Cotton States. She has persuaded them that once out of the Union, they would have free trade and direct commerce with Europe; and that they could sell their cotton dearer and buy their goods cheaper, than in the Union. She tells them that once out of the Union, they need no longer be dependent on the border States for supplies of slaves, but can import them by hundreds of thousands direct from Africa, at one-quarter the prices now paid to the "breeding States." They, poor niggerless whites, are made to believe that every man of them will get a cabin full of slaves for a mere song. A grand Slaveholding Empire is to be founded, which will take in Mexico, Central America, and the West India Islands. Such are the Utopian ideas that have inflamed the imagination of the whites in the Cotton States.—The present Union has become irksome and hateful to them, and they are seeking a pretext to rid themselves of its restraints and obligations. They complain that the Fugitive Slave Law is not enforced.—But they never lose any slaves.—The enforcement of that law is in their hands; the Federal officers are all their own tools and of their own selecting. They object to personal liberty bills passed by certain States to protect their citizens from kidnappers. But if these laws are not constitutional, the Supreme Court is the creature of the disunionist, and can pronounce them null and void. Hence, both these objections are frivolous and merely fault-finding.

But the fire-eaters allege that Lincoln is a sectional candidate. But how sectional? He is the choice of the Eastern States, the choice of the Western States, and the choice of the Pacific States; and, furthermore, half of the Slave States are entirely willing to abide by the wishes of the majority fairly expressed. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected, and no fire-eater believes that he will attempt to interfere with their "peculiar institution" in any State where it exists. Three branches of the Government are still in their hands, viz: the Senate, the House, and the Supreme Court. No overt act of aggression on their constitutional rights, has been committed, and none is apprehended. The whole trouble has its root as before described. The fire-eaters want to get out of the Union on any pretense. They are impatient to set up a separate Confederacy, and re-open the African slave trade. Cheap negroes, and abundance of them, territorial expansion Southward, a great slave-holding empire, and a "big thing" generally, are the ideas which have possession of the disunionists.

The Democratic party was rent in twain at Charleston, and the machine was smashed to pieces at Baltimore to clear the way for the contemplated Cotton Confederacy. They destroyed the Democratic party because it bound them in some measure to the Union. The election of Douglas would have been as objectionable to the fire-eaters as that of Lincoln. They denounced Squatterism more violently than Republicanism. They were determined to break up the Union if any one except Breckinridge had been elected. They would have remained under him to enjoy the spoils of office, and perfect their organization for a rupture of the Union at the close of his administration, using their power, in the meanwhile, to assault and exasperate the Free Labor States.

Thanks.

Our thanks are due to the various county clerks in this and adjoining States, Republicans and Democrats alike, for their promptness and politeness in forwarding to us the official returns of the late election. The county clerks in Illinois, without an exception, responded to our request, as we have reason to suppose, at the earliest possible day.

— Gen. John A. Dix, the New York Postmaster, is not supposed to be an immaculate politician, but he certainly has shown good sense and kind feeling if he has refused, as is reported, to permit his clerks to be assessed for party purposes.

THE BOONE COUNTY BANK FRAUD.

Forgery of the Engraver's Affidavit—A Letter from the Engraver.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The true history of the Boone County, Ind., Bank fraud is briefly this: I received a written order, Nov. 14th, 1859, from T. T. Messeroll per J. T. Sweet agent, to engrave steel plates 1, 1, 2, 3, and 5, 5, 10, 20, Boone County Bank, Lebanon, Ind.: and also received orders in writing from the same parties, together with A. W. Spooner, President, and J. McLane, Cashier of the said Bank, to print 7,000 impressions of plates 1, 1, 2, 3, and 6,000 impressions of plates 5, 5, 10, 20. The whole 13,000 in all were sealed up in packages of 500 each, and directed to John W. Dodd, Auditor of State, Indianapolis, Ind., and placed in a box on which was marked the same directions. In the box was my affidavit (in a sealed envelope, I think) that I had engraved the plates and sent them by express, and that I had printed 7,000 impressions of one plate and 6,000 of the other. This box I delivered to the order of the Cashier and President of the Bank, the latter being then present.

The plates were sealed up and placed in another box, on the wrapper of one was marked with my own hand "1, 1, 2, 3, Boone County Bank—7,000 impressions printed, W. L. O." On the other plate was marked "5, 5, 10, 20 Boone County Bank, Ind.—6,000 impressions printed, W. L. O." This box was sent by Adam's Express to the Auditor of State, and was received.

I also wrote by mail to J. W. Dodd, Auditor, &c., saying that I had sent the bills by the hand or at the order of A. W. Spooner, President, and J. McLane, Cashier, and that I had sent the plates by express. This was done the latter part of December, 1859. I at first declined to send the bills in any other way than by Express, but was finally prevailed upon to do so, not dreaming that these four men could combine in any fraud. I only feared that the Auditor might blame me for sending them in this way, in case it proved unusual and objectionable. But, inasmuch as I heard nothing from the Auditor, neither from the box of plates sent by Express, the box of bills sent by the President and Cashier, nor from the letter sent by mail, I supposed that my sending the bills by the President and Cashier was all right and proper. And when, after the lapse of some eight months I heard through the newspapers that the Bank was going into operation with the same parties as President and Cashier, I had not the slightest doubt that all was right and fair.

The Auditor of the State of Indiana has been here, and on comparing notes we find that he had received an affidavit purporting to be from me, that I had printed only about 3,000 impressions. This of course is a forgery. I made but one affidavit, which was for the whole number, 7,000 of one plate and 6,000 of the other, making $289,000 worth of bills, as the Auditor might have known had he examined the plates sent him.

The Auditor assures me, also that my letter sent by mail did not state the amount printed, and that the inscription "7,000 printed" on one plate, and "6,000 printed" on the other, was hidden by the twine tied around each. This was unfortunate, for had he noticed that the forgery of my affidavit would have been detected at once. I wrote the inscription on the plates myself, but my man John sealed them up and wound a piece of twine around each, and sealed the ends so that the plate could not be seen without cutting the twine. Again, it is a lucky accident for me that the plates were sent to the Auditor at all, as I sent them first to the Artizan's Bank in this city, to deposit them to the order of the Auditor, but the bank would not receive them. In conclusion, I will say that if this experience teaches me any thing, it is never to trust the President and Cashier of any bank again.

W. L. ORMSBY.

UNITED STATES CENSUS.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	1850.	1855.	1860.
Adams	187	6,868	7,004
Bad Axe, from Crawford	....	4,823	11,012
Brown	6,215	6,699	11,800
Calumet	1,743	3,631	7,907
Chippewa	615	838	1,894
Clark, from Chippewa	....	239	738
Columbia	9,565	17,965	24,554
Crawford	2,496	3,323	8,071
Dane	16,630	37,714	43,412
Dodge	19,138	34,540	36,086
Door, from Brown	....	739	2,987
Eau Claire, from Chippewa,	....	....	3,212
Fond du Lac	14,510	24,784	34,202
Grant	16,198	23,175	31,175
Green	8,566	14,727	19,866
Green Lake, from M'q'tte	....	....	12,670
Iowa	9,528	15,205	19,323
Jackson, from Crawford	....	1,098	4,184
Jefferson	15,317	26,869	37,450
Juneau, from Adams	....	....	8,774
Kewaunee, from Brown	....	1,109	5,532
Kenosha	10,734	12,397	13,864
La Crosse, from Crawford	....	3,904	12,136
Lafayette	11,531	16,064*	18,344
Manitowoc	3,702	13,043	22,405
Marathon	508	1,427	2,893
Marquette	8,041	14,837	8,236
Milwaukee	31,077	46,265	62,387
Monroe, from Chippewa	....	2,407	8,417
Oconto, from Brown	....	1,501	3,591
Outagamie, from Brown	....	4,914	9,602
Ozaukee, from Wash'g'n	....	12,973	15,801
Pierce, from St. Croix	....	1,720	4,677
Portage	1,250	5,151	7,530
Racine	14,973	20,673	21,411
Richland	903	5,534	9,720
Rock	20,750	31,364	37,583
Sauk	4,371	13,614	18,971
Shawana, from Brown	....	254	829
Sheboygan	8,379	20,391	26,725
Walworth	17,862	22,662	26,522
Washington	19,485	18,897	23,628
Waukesha	19,258	24,012	26,828
Waupaca, from Win'bago	....	4,437	8,919
Waushara, from M'rq'tte	....	5,541	8,815
Winnebago	10,167	17,439	23,788
Wood, from Portage	....	....	2,425
Dunn, from Chippewa	....	1,150	4,985
Pepin, from Dunn	....	....	
St. Croix	6,224	2,040	6,820
Polk	....	....	
Dallas, from Polk	....	....	
Burnett	....	....	
Douglas, from La Pointe	....	385	1,691
Ashland, from La Pointe	....	....	
La Pointe	489	447	
Buffalo, from Chippewa	....	832	6,430
Trempealeau, from do	....	493	
Total	305,391	552,109	777,771
Increase from 1850 to 1855			246,108
Increase from 1855 to 1860			225,662
Increase in ten years			471,770

*One district estimated.

INDIANA.

	1860	1850		1860	1850
Adams	9,252	5,774	Madison	16,574	12,497
Allen	29,326	16,921	Miami	16,861	11,349
Bart'lm'w.	17,787	12,832	Marion	40,861	24,289
Benton	2,432	1,144	Marshall	12,724	5,343
Blackford	4,123	2,864	Martin	8,975	5,955
Boone	16,821	11,629	Montg'm'y	20,922	18,227
Brown	6,508	4,846	Monroe	12,809	11,283
Carroll	13,649	11,022	Morgan	16,082	14,654
Cass	16,829	10,922	Newton*	2,254	....
Clinton	14,468	11,871	Noble	14,387	7,948
Clay	12,174	8,134	Ohio	5,475	5,310
Clark	20,465	15,836	Owen	14,308	12,040
Crawford	8,330	6,318	Orange	12,000	10,818
Daviess	13,436	10,354	Parke	15,448	15,049
Decatur	17,211	15,100	Posey	16,185	12,367
Dearborn	24,467	20,165	Porter	10,302	5,220
DeKalb	13,895	8,257	Putnam	20,729	16,612
Delaware	15,865	10,976	Perry	11,857	7,251
Dubois	10,486	6,230	Pulaski	5,703	2,595
Elkhart	20,996	12,908	Pike	10,188	8,509
Floyd	20,090	14,876	Ripley	19,119	14,822
Franklin	19,670	17,914	Rush	16,201	16,445
Fountain	15,979	13,260	Randolph	19,016	14,594
Fayette	9,888	10,140	Shelby	19,578	15,446
Fulton	9,427	5,864	Spencer	13,027	8,664
Grant	16,170	11,092	Sullivan	15,382	10,163
Greene	16,048	12,247	Scott	7,338	5,889
Gibson	14,457	10,762	St. Joseph	18,454	10,955
Hamilton	17,310	12,686	Steuben	10,474	6,107
Hancock	12,751	9,714	Switzerl'd	12,884	29,183
Harrison	18,557	15,538	Stark	3,209	558
Henry	20,259	17,668	Tipton	8,192	3,534
Howard	14,527	6,667	Tippecano	25,758	19,269
Hendricks	17,004	14,077	Union	7,171	8,881
Hunting'n	14,935	7,850	Vanderb'g	20,627	11,442
Jackson	16,448	11,024	Vigo	23,527	11,693
Jasper*	4,306	3,424	Vermil'n	5,061	8,601
Jay	11,182	7,050	Wabash	17,526	12,109
Jefferson	25,044	23,981	Warren	10,074	7,423
Johnson	14,855	12,228	Warrick	13,295	8,022
Jennings	14,743	12,541	Wayne	29,617	25,900
Knox	16,057	11,086	Wells	10,837	6,121
Kosciusko†	18,027	10,243	White	8,501	4,750
Laporte	23,047	12,169	Whitley	10,751	5,190
Lake†	10,000	3,991	Washing'n	17,908	17,088
Lagrange	11,358	8,494			
Lawrence	15,708	12,210	Total	1,347,000	990,258

*Newton County taken off of Jasper since 1850.
†Estimated.

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS OF NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

	New York.	Philadelphia.
1790	33,131	42,520
1800	60,489	70,287
1810	96,373	96,387
1820	123,706	119,325
1830	202,589	167,325
1840	312,852	258,037
1850	515,394	408,762
1860	821,113	568,034

Maine.

The *Augusta Journal* has returns from 418 towns and plantations in Maine, which foot up as follows:

Lincoln and Hamlin	57,398
Douglas and Johnson	27,262
Breckinridge and Lane	6,649
Bell and Everett	1,753

Lincoln over Douglas, 30,136; over all, 21,739.

The 56 towns yet to be heard from gave 1,084 Republican majority at the September election.

Maryland.

The vote of Maryland, (not entirely official, but almost exact,) foots up:

Lincoln	2,293	Douglas	5,874
Bell	41,460	Breckinridge	42,18[illegible]

The vote of the city of Baltimore, which was vociferously claimed by Douglas's friends as being overwhelmingly for him, is as follows:

Lincoln	1,087	Douglas	1,503
Bell	12,605	Breckinridge	14,969

Another Republican Triumph—Prosecuting Attorney in the 1st Circuit.

We are happy to announce that the Republicans of the First Circuit, composed of the counties of Jersey, Calhoun, Greene, Scott and Morgan, have achieved a signal triumph, in spite of the odds against them, by electing James Lee, Esq., of Carrollton, Prosecuting Attorney for that circuit. His opponents were Bob Hill of Jacksonville, and Jim English of Carrollton, both Democrats, who supposed the contest was confined to themselves. But the Republicans were "wide awake" and "came the McDaniel" over them very handsomely. Mr. Lee's majority is 400, and still greater over Hill. Mr. Lee will make an excellent State's Attorney, and we are glad he has so handsomely whipped out the clique candidates.—*State Journal.*

A Case Without a Leg to Stand on.

The staid and conservative Philadelphia *American* thus discusses the row South Carolina is kicking up, and shows that her desire for the reopening of the African Slave Trade is at the bottom of the whole matter.

It is hardly possible to treat the great fever of mind that prevails in South Carolina gravely, based as it is on a mordid sentiment wholly and not on a single fact, or semblance of a real thing. Suppose they refer the case to the King of Holland, or some other European arbiter, what have they to say? What grievance in reality to plead, what tax to complain of, what actual wrong to point out? Shall they represent to his Majesty that the citizens of the North have dared to disagree with them in abstract opinion on the subject of slavery? He will answer that the whole world does the same thing. If they complain of laws enacted in Northern States tending to the elevation of all who live in those States, the arbiter will reply that the whole world is enacting such laws. If they declare their right to reopen the slave trade, he will tell them that all nations are increasing their efforts to suppress it.—Nothing whatever exists, in fact, on which the King of Holland or any other king could base even a consideration of their case. They are irritated at the advancement of the age; they are incensed at the growth of the free States; they are furious because the people have by an unprecedented majority elected a President whom they refuse to like. Not that they fear any aggression of his, but that they scorn a man who does not precisely agree with them about slavery.

Against the other States South Carolina has nothing to be excited about. We mean, of course, no act, no real fact of any sort, no law pressing heavily, no tax laid, no person injured in body or estate. If persons were there arrested and punished unjustly, if their property was taken from them by oppressive laws, or if any other outrage was committed, then resistance would be reasonable. Now South Carolina loses no slaves by escape, and therefore the fugitive slave law is of no consequence to her citizens. Maryland or Missouri might, possibly, have some ground for complaint of the escape of fugitives, but South Carolina has none at all.

So of the extension of slavery. If South Carolina bordered on the new territories, and her citizens found a suitable outlet for their superfluous population in moving upon new lands, it might be reasonable to oppose the enactment of laws restricting slavery in the Territories. But as it is, this truculent State has the least possible interest in the Territories—almost none at all. Her citizens rarely go to any of them to settle, and they never carry slaves to them. It would not affect the interests of South Carolina in the slightest degree in either case, by permission or by refusal to extend slavery in the Territories.

The sole point on which the political interests of South Carolina conflict with the national law is the slave trade. It is to revive the slave trade that this State rebels, clearly. It is here alone that there has been resistance to the law, and for the purpose of reopening a traffic which all civilized nations pronounce piracy! Upon mere pretexts, and by false assertion north and south, it appears that a large share of the people there have been brought to believe that some grave injury is done them or to be done them, and when so excited, it is intended to use them as aids to the reopening of a traffic for which a few defyers of civilization in Charleston thirst, as roving bands in Africa or Asia thirst for raids on helpless villages. It is not risking much to affirm that this age will not permit the establishment of a petty kingdom on our southern border in order to re-open then the slave trade.

First among its fruits are the severe pecuniary losses now falling to them, the extinction of their credit, and the heavy train of unfortunate consequences certain to follow. Other people may be troubled for a little time in business relations with them, but nine-tenths of all the evils will be theirs. This will of itself arrest the headlong course of their excitement; and when it shall become necessary to call in an arbiter, and to name the case to the world, the ridiculousness of the whole pretence will overrule everything else, and render grave consideration of South Carolina's wrongs quite out of the question.

The Rationale of the Panic.

That our readers may understand a little more precisely why and how the present financial crisis has occurred, they must understand the process by which the business of the Cotton States is transacted. It differs entirely from that to which we are accustomed in the Northern States, and the worst feature of it is that any derangement of credit in Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans is felt with great severity throughout the entire region dependent upon them for supplies and export facilities.

The planter consigns his rice or cotton to some factor, who disposes of it, and after purchasing such articles as were ordered at the time of advance of the consignment, sends an account of sales and disbursements and balance on hand to his principal, who draws on him when he needs the money, till it is exhausted. The purchaser of the cotton then either ships it, consigned to some house abroad and sells the draft against it with the bills of lading attached, to the banks of foreign agents, or sells the cotton itself to the same parties. Bills drawn on Liverpool or London are chiefly at sixty days' sight, with the expectation that the shipment will be received and sold before they mature. The present distrust of bills drawn by the Charleston banks arise from the fear that, owing to the insurrectionary action on the part of the mob, Charleston may be declared no longer a port of entry, and be blockaded, so that the cotton could not go forward; when, of course, their bills would be returned, with a heavy damage against the endorsers. If secession or any attempt to seize the forts should take place, the port would be closed, the banks would not buy either rice, cotton or bills; the planter could not sell his crop nor buy his supplies; the merchant could neither sell his goods nor get his pay for those already sold on credit, and universal bankruptcy would prevail throughout the State with the greater severity this year, that the corn crop is so deficient that many planters find it will take all they receive for their cotton to purchase food for their hands till the next crop comes in. When to this is added the heavy taxation inseparable from the maintenance of large bodies of troops and purchases of war material, it is evident that the immediate effect must be to derange the vital circulation of the slave States and subject them to deplorable losses, which the North must share in proportion to the extent of its ordinary commercial transactions with that section.

It is to prevent this interruption of commercial circulation that our banks and business men are making great efforts, and we may add great sacrifices every day. They may accomplish much, but we fear they cannot prevent a gradual but steady depression of values for some time yet to come. There is a very large body of negroes to be fed at the South, at an extraordinary expense. That cost will increase from day to day until the new crop comes in, and, till the extent of this extraordinary expense can be estimated, the North cannot settle up with the South, and settling up is a process which must precede any permanent arrest of a declining market. Our people must not, therefore, look to any immediate improvement in our financial condition. The clouds in the political horizon will be speedily disposed of; but the financial atmosphere cannot be so easily cleared. The commercial relations of the North cannot be restored until both sections agree upon terms for a mutual discharge, a result which cannot be attained until not only the balance of indebtedness, but the resources for its payment are pretty accurately ascertained.—*N. Y. Post.*

Proclamation of Gov. Pettus, of Miss.

The following is the Proclamation issued by Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State:

WHEREAS, The people of the non-slaveholding States have, in various forms, declared purposes hostile to the institutions of the slaveholding States, and the State Governments of nearly all the Northern States have evinced a settled purpose to evade their constitutional obligations, and disregard their oaths in carrying on this war on the rights and institutions of the Southern States.

And whereas, the recent election of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin demonstrates that those who neither reverence the Constitution, obey the laws, or regard their oaths, have now the power to elect to the highest offices in this Confederacy men who sympathise with them in all their mad zeal to destroy the peace, property and prosperity of the Southern section, and who will use the powers of the Federal Government to defeat all the purposes for which it was formed; and whereas, the dearest rights of the people depend for protection, under our Constitution, on the fidelity to their oaths of those who administer the Government.

Now, therefore, that the State of Mississippi may be enabled to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of her citizens than have been found, or are to be hoped for, in Black Republican oaths:

I, John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mississippi, exercising the powers in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State, and do appoint Monday, the 26th day of November, instant, for the meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, at the Capitol in Jackson, the seat of Government of this State.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at the city of Jackson, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1860, and of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi the forty-fourth.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

C. A. BROUGHER, Sec'y of State.

Georgia and the Crisis.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *American* has an article under this head which is full of strong points Here is one:

Keenly as the South feels the wrong perpetrated, and much as South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi desire, or profess to desire, immediate action, neither of them are willing to make the venture by themselves. Georgia adjoins three of them, having one on one side and two on the other. Her commanding position, geographically, and her area and natural resources render her co-operation necessary to the success of any movement which may be contemplated or undertaken. Without it such movement might prove a failure; with it, prove a triumphant success. South Carolina has agreed to call a Convention, so as to ascertain the will of her people, which would indicate, notwithstanding a prompt resignation of a portion of the Federal officers within her jurisdiction, she, as a State, was undecided what to do.

She has, or probably will, dispatch Commissioners to other States asking for their co-operation. One will be sent to Georgia, of course, as the General Assembly has no jurisdiction, and cannot act, nothing will be accomplished. Anxious as the States named are to precipitate Disunion, they each look to Georgia, with a desire that she shall lead off. To Georgia, the friends of the Union, of order, of the country now look, as well as the friends of immediate secession.

Georgia understands her position, and she will not move hastily. Georgia understands her obligations to the border Slave States, and will not be drawn into any "entangling alliance" which shall leave them exposed to the inroads of the border Free States, by pursuing the cowardly policy of leaving them to their fate.

A Philadelphian Threatened with Tar and Feathers.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

We yesterday had an interview with a gentleman returned on the same morning from Georgia. His adventures for the last few days have been rather exciting than pleasurable. For the sake of a handle, we call him Mr. G——. Mr. G. was engaged as a salesman by a business man in the interior of Georgia, and is well known in this city—his place of nativity—as a useful and conservative citizen. In Georgia, it appears, a different opinion was formed of him by some of the *canaille* of the town in which he resided.

Last week a committee of five roughs called at the store in which he was engaged. Scowling upon him, they imparted the information that his presence in the town could no longer be permitted, and that in the event of his remaining they would not be responsible for his early decease.

Mr. G. was very much surprised. "Why," said he, "I am as much in favor of Southern rights as you are. I voted for Douglas and exerted my personal influence to secure his election."

"That makes no difference," was the curt reply. "You are a Philadelphian, and you must leave. Forty-eight hours hence, if you are still here, you'll receive a coat of tar and feathers."

"But," remonstrated Mr. G., "my principal is absent. I can't desert him in this way. I will not go till he returns, and the man who lays a finger on me shall rue it."

The committee took their departure, and Mr. G. armed himself. A friend aroused him during the night, and informed him that a crowd of ruffians were on their way to assault him. He immediately left, and made his way to Savannah. Will it be credited that the ruffians, angered at his escape, telegraphed to Savannah his description, as an expelled abolitionist? Such is the fact, and on his arrival at Savannah it required all his ingenuity to make his way to the steamer without receiving violence.

Mr. G. arrived in the city yesterday morning, no longer a Douglas man, but a decided Lincoln man. But this isn't all the story. By the same steamer arrived a gentleman and lady driven from Georgia by the same menaces. The gentleman had taken his wife there by the advice of medical men, that peculiar climate being considered of benefit to her. They were quietly sojourning at a hotel, minding their own business, when the same committee who had visited Mr. G. also gave them notice to quit.

The ruffians thus acting, we understand, are the *canaille* of the place, yet, just at present, their fiat seems to overawe the conservative portion of the people. In neither of these cases were the banished parties the adherents of the Republican party, though henceforth it will be hard to find them upon any other side.

Going to Hear Beecher's Election Sermon—Attending Church under Difficulties.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes:

I had a queer experience on Sunday evening; if you have time, read it. I had often heard of Henry Ward Beecher and his political use of the pulpit, but it had never been my fortune to hear him, on any great occasion. Old Abe, you may remember, was elected President last Tuesday, and I thought the reverend gentleman would be very apt to ventilate his jubilations thereon—and I determined to go and hear him. His services commence at half-past seven in the evening, and the church is always crowded by half-past six; so taking a bite at five, and putting a smoked herring and a cracker in my pocket, I walked from my hotel to the Fulton ferry, determined to profit by my early attendance and get a good seat. On the ferry boat I found about five hundred other people who had determined upon the same course of action, and who scowled selfishly at me as I entered the cabin. However, I said "nothing to nobody," resolving that when the boat touched the Brooklyn shore I would take a short cut to the church and play smart on my fellow-seekers of religio-political truth. The boat touched, I jumped, so did all the rest. I ran, so did they—I cut across the corners, they did the same—we all rushed lickety cut up Hicks street, reaching the outer portal of Plymouth church, breathless, heated, tired and worn, and when we had reached that interesting locality—we found a pushing, striving, restless mass of humanity—comprising certainly six hundred men, women and children—all eager to get inside of the church house, which was already rammed, jammed and packed as full as full could be. However, as a reporter, I was able to get in, and side by side with fifteen little boys and a blind man, I squatted myself on the point of the circular platform and—waited an hour and a quarter. Then the long-looked-for came, the gas was then turned up—a rousing hymn was then sung by the three thousand people with a will and a gusto—a strong and wonderfully eloquent prayer was offered, and then all settled in their seats, while the Dominie "squore himself" for the sermon.

Coolly, calmly, Mr. Beecher began—gradually he warmed up—presently he flushed red in the face—then his arms flew around like the arms of a windmill, first on one side of the pulpit, then on the other—now reading, now extemporizing—thundering out anathemas on sneaking politicians—scarifying Northern doughfaces—ridiculing Southern threateners—imploring Northern Christians—running through the several gamuts of menace, petition, argument, statement and reason, and keeping for an hour and a half the entire audience in a delightful state of intellectual enjoyment, and physical upscrewment such as is rarely sustained by mortals here below—tiring the nimble fingers of the reporters, and sweating himself at every pore. It was a great and grand sermon—suited to the occasion and fitted for the times. Next time I shall go at four o'clock, and take my luncheon with me, and a file of the Sunday papers, with which to while away the waiting hours.

An Illinoisan Abroad.

Edmond About, in his new book, the "King of the Mountains," gives the following account of a native Illinoisian—JOHN HARRIS—known to many of our readers in the Southern part of the State:

"The first time that I saw this strange fellow I comprehended America. John was born at Vandalia, in Illinois. He inhaled at his birth that air of the New World, so vivacious, so sparkling and so brisk, that it goes to the head like champagne wine, and one gets intoxicated in breathing it. I know not whether the Harris family are rich or poor; whether they sent their son to college or left him to get his own education. It is certain that at twenty-seven years he depends only on himself, trusts only to himself, is astonished at nothing, thinks nothing impossible, never flinches, believes all things, hopes all things, tries all things, triumphs in all things, and rises up again if he falls, begins again if he fails, never stops, never loses courage, and goes right ahead whistling his tune. He has been a farmer, a schoolmaster, a lawyer, a journalist, a gold-hunter, a manufacturer, a merchant; he has read everything, seen everything, practised everything, and traveled over more than half the globe. When I made his acquaintance he was commanding a steam-yacht in the Piræus, with sixty men and four guns; he was discussing the Oriental question in The North American Review; he was doing business with an indigo house in Calcutta, and he found leisure to come three or four times a week to dine with us."

$211,531,98.

At the risk of offending the *Enquirer*, and even of irritating the sovereign State of South Carolina, we may mention that the figures above show the direct loss to the United States of maintaining the postal system in South Carolina. The Post Office receipts of South Carolina for the year ending June 30, 1859, were $107,586.12. The expenditures were $319,008.10. Excess of expenditures $211,531.98. For every dollar paid by South Carolinians for their letters, nearly two dollars were contributed by the people of the Union. So if the Sovereign State should go out, she would put upon herself at once near a quarter of a million dollars for her Postal system alone. In this connection it may be observed that the Postmasters of Palmetto land are still holding their offices. Even in Charleston the people consent to take their letters out of the Federal Post Office, and do not insist upon remembering the indignity inflicted upon them by the people of the United States, in paying six cents extra upon each South Carolina letter. Postage in South Carolina is three cents. The cost to the country nine cents.—*Cin. Commercial.*

Hannibal Hamlin.

The Hon. W. S. Lindsay, who is now in this country as the representative of the British shipping interest, paid the following deserved tribute to Mr. Hamlin in his speech before the Philadelphia Board of Trade:

"He said he had met most of the Governors of the States through which he had passed, and had enjoyed interviews with a very large number of prominent men in the country, in particular the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. He spent an afternoon at the quiet residence of this gentleman, and felt bound to say that for comprehensive knowledge of those commercial and maritime questions in which both nations are interested, he had met no gentleman so fully versed as the gentleman just elected Vice-President of the United States."

A Russian Droschky and English Blooded Mare.

We have frequently noticed in the streets a rather odd but elegant turnout, which, on inquiry, we find to be a regular Russian Droschky, constructed in this city under the direction of Count de Beerski, a Russian gentleman who has been spending some time here. The Count is the fortunate owner of the renowned thorough bred imported mare "Rosie," which was awarded the first premium at the National Horse Exhibition at Springfield, Mass., and we saw her yesterday before the Droschky, in regular Russian harness with one or two variations. This mare is a most beautiful beast, out of "Gloss" by "Flying Dutchman," the celebrated racer who won the Epsom, Derby and Doncaster St. Ledger all in one year. She resembles him very much in appearance, being between bay and brown, with beautifully formed head, clear and bright eyes, clean limbs, &c. The Count was offered $2,000 for her at Springfield, but refused it, as well he might, for her colts must each be worth in the vicinity of that figure.—*Rochester Union.*

Kansas Destitution—Caution.

We are compelled to warn our Eastern friends that they are in danger of being imposed upon, and their benevolence thwarted, by certain men from this Territory, who are now in the East begging contributions. Many of these men cannot get trusted here for one dollar. There is great reason to suppose that your gifts to these men will never do the sufferers in Kansas any good. Give nothing to any man who does not come well and clearly vouched for. Many of our people will suffer during the winter, we fear; but there is no use in throwing away money on self-constituted beggars, who have no responsibility of their own, and no character, either here or elsewhere.—*Lawrence Republican.*

The Milwaukee *News* says: "It is feared that Judge Larrabee is injured much more seriously than was at first supposed. His spine is in some way affected, and his recovery will be slow and tedious." The Judge, we believe, was injured in a personal affray.

PERSONAL.

—Brick Pomeroy, editor of the LaCrosse *Union and Democrat*, has left that town, ostensibly for the purpose of getting a new office, his present concern having been seized by his creditors. It will be recollected that Brick bet his office against that of the LaCrosse *Republican* on the result of the election in Wisconsin and Illinois, and lost, but instead of passing it over to the winning man, he turns it over to his creditors. He will probably never return to LaCrosse.

—The Hon. Butler G. Noble, Lieut. Governor of this State, arrived at home yesterday from New York, where he has been for the past six weeks, giving his efficient aid to the good cause in canvassing that State. Among the host of talented men who have devoted their efforts to the redemption of the Empire State, Mr. Noble takes rank as one of the foremost. Everywhere he has spoken he was received with enthusiasm, and the people and press have united in pronouncing his speeches as among the ablest and most effective of the campaign. Mr. Noble is welcomed home by hosts of warm and earnest friends, who are proud of his well-earned reputation, and who rejoice to see him once more among us.—*Whitewater (Wis.) Register.*

—In viewing the field Marshals who have led the Republican hosts during the campaign just past, we find no one to whom the people of Knox and adjoining counties owe more than our distinguished citizen, Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg. His untiring energies from first to last have won for him the admiration of the people everywhere, and his speeches have made him a name which the foremost in the political field may envy. In the distribution of favors, we hope this young champion of Republicanism will not be overlooked.—*Abingdon Nonpareil.*

—We yesterday alluded to the approaching nuptials of his Excellency F. Wood. It was then observed that this will be the third wife of that distinguished gentleman. The first was a Miss Taylor, daughter of a Captain Taylor of Philadelphia. She encountered Mr. Wood, who then occupied with credit a humbler station in life than that he now fills, at the theater, when he was playing a series of favorite characters; and after a brief but eventful acquaintance, she eloped with him, and came, a bride, to New York. They were, it is said, married by a Methodist clergyman, who afterwards suffered from the wrath of the bereaved Captain. Mr. Wood was divorced from his first wife in October, 1840, by Vice-Chancellor McConn, the lady immediately returning to Philadelphia. Not long after, Mr. Wood was elected to Congress, and, during a visit to Auburn, which he speedily made, he became acquainted with Anne, the daughter of Judge Richardson, who, in December, we believe, became the second partner of Mr. Wood's domestic life. Both these ladies were remarkable for their beauty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—We learn by private letters from Naples, that Alberto Mario, the husband of Jesse White Mario, has been killed. He was sent by Garibaldi at the head of a column of one thousand men, to put down a reactionary movement in Molice. The patriots were overpowered and cut to pieces by a body of Neapolitan soldiers six times their number. Only forty out of the thousand are reported as being saved, and in that number Mario's name does not occur. The encounter is said to have been tremendous, the Garibaldians having fought like lions, and against desperate odds. Sr. Mario was a member of a very old Venetian family, who had lived on the same estate for centuries, have suffered severely from time to time by the persecution of the Austrians. He was a barrister by profession, but in the seige of Venice, in 1848 and 1849, he fought under Manin. Although he entered the service as a common soldier; his skill and courage soon raised him to a superior command.

—Mr. Nesmith, one of the newly-elected Senators from Oregon, is a native of the State of Maine, and is now about forty-five years of age. He was educated in a carpenter's shop, and followed the business until he became of age, when he emigrated to the West, and finding himself one day out of money, and being out of employment at his trade, enlisted in the army. He served five years on the Western frontier, in Dodge's Regiment of Dragoons. At the expiration of his term of service, he started overland for Oregon, with the emigration of 1843, and arrived in Oregon City in the Fall of that year. When the Provisional Government was organized in 1844, Nesmith was elected one of the Territorial Judges. He went to California in the summer of 1848, with many other Oregonians, worked for some months at mining on Feather River, and returned to Oregon the next Spring. He was afterward Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, but was removed.

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Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard. Also—Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs. Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS.

French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt; Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linings, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollandsin all widths; together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's, Chamberlin's and Bailey's Patent Fixtures, Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-ends, Rack-Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Table Linens in patterns and by the yard. Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz; together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTRY GOODS.

Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Plushes, Enamelled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.

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1,200 " Double Flat Cap, white and blue.
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900 " Demy and Medium, white and blue.
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3,000 " Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
20 " Fine Straw and Binders' Boards.
100 " Assorted Glazed Papers.
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Sold at manufacturer's prices by

J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.

I. R. MUDGE, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

STOVE POLISH.

To Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants:

GENTLEMEN:—Your attention is respectfully called to the merits of the justly celebrated

J. H. GAUTIER & CO'S

Carburet of Iron

STOVE POLISH.

J. H. G. & Co. being the most extensive Crucible Manufacturers in the United States, use only PURE EAST INDIA LEAD in the manufacture of the above named Stove Polish, the advantages of which, over all other compounds now in use, are:

It not only removes but prevents Rust, while the surface is not injured by the action of the most intense heat. Unlike most other articles in use, it is entirely free from any unpleasant odor. One package will last longer and produce a more beautiful polish, with one-half the labor, than three of any other now in use.

Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere, by all first class Druggists, Grocers and Hardware merchants.

J. H. JOHNSON,

Sole Agent for the manufactures, No. 70 State Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

FUR MANUFACTORY.

G. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

J. & A. HERZOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.

65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

Sugar of Milk,

Patent Groats and Barley, Biscotina, Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal, Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c.,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,

May be found at

GALE, BROTHERS,
Family Prescription Store,
202 Randolph Street.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,

Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers.

Sales Rooms, No. 50 West Lake street. Factory Nos. 50 and 52 North Jefferson, between Lake and Fulton streets. All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Handles and Plow Beams for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you heas me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE.

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

HERRING'S PATENT

Fire Proof Safes.

THE CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD

Over 20,000 in Use,

AND OVER

400 Tested in Accidental Fires.

$1,000 will be paid to any person who can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just opened their new store for the sale of HERRING'S SAFES, and have removed the Safe from the Agency formerly at C. L. Harmon's, 135 South Water street, to

No. 40 State Street,

Where they have now on hand (and always intend to keep) the largest assortment of Safes in the West. Also—VAULT DOORS, BANK VAULTS, MONEY CHESTS, BANK LOCKS (of all makers), SIDE BOARD SAFES, ETC.

The public will bear in mind that this is the only Safe that in every instance has always preserved its contents. Only Depot in the West exclusively for the sale of Herring's Safes.

HERRING & CO.
No. 40 State street, (Larmon's Block) Chicago,
Opposite City Hotel.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

DO YOU LOVE A

GOOD CUP of COFFEE?

IF YOU DO

GO TO STANTON'S,

48 ------ South Clark Street. ------ 48

THERE YOU CAN GET

The Finest Old Government Java.
" " Mocha.
" " Maracaibo.
" " Rio.

ROASTED, GROUND AND GREEN PURE.

TEA DRINKERS

WILL FIND

The Finest Teas

TO BE HAD ANYWHERE,

Of far superior quality, for the price, than can be had of any other House in this country.

TRY MY TEAS!

OOLONGS, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, OLD HYSON, IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON,

From 50c. per pound to $1.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY MY TEAS.

STANTON, No. 48 South Clark street,
Next the Sherman House.

TOYS AT WHOLESALE.

Toys at Retail.

TOYS BY THE CASE,

200 to 2,000 Pieces.

FANCY GOODS FROM FRANCE,

Fancy Goods from Switzerland,

FANCY GOODS FROM GERMANY,

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS,

OF ALL KINDS

AT PEUGEOT'S

GREAT VARIETY STORE.

Merchants from the Northwest,

Merchants from the Southwest,

Merchants from the West,

Should call and see the immense variety which is being sold at prices that astonish all competitors.

Send for Catalogues or call and be convinced.

no13d437jan1

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 - Lake Street, Chicago - 48

Importers and Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,

BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS,

TABLE-CUTLERY AND LOOKING-GLASSES,

Ask the attention of Dealers to their

Large and Complete Stock of Goods,

Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,

And hundreds of others.

For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally.

no10'60-1y

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

123 - - Lake Street - - 123

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

WRITING PAPERS,

Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books.

WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS,

Cards and Cardboards.

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK,

AND OFFICE STATIONERY.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
123 Lake Street.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

[oc4 d183 6m]

E. G. L. FAXON,

No. 70 Lake Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

The Best Goods in the City

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FALL STOCK,

Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - - Lake Street - - - 70

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing Post Office Box 3231. Office in Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

Special Notices.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 35 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEETS' INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.

Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago.

Hostetter's Bitters.—There is no more valuable article in the whole catalogue of domestic remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives activity to the digestive organs. It increases the appetite. It enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, and in short, is, judiciously used, wakes up the whole system to a wholesome cognizance of its own powers and a renewed disposition to exert them. Among the tonics of the day, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, manufactured by Hostetter & Smith, at Pittsburgh, Pa., may be set down as deservedly the most popular. They are a pungent, lively, palatable tonic, not unpleasantly bitter, nor yet excessively spirited, and their medical effect is perfectly surprising. No family can conveniently do without a bottle. It should be found in every closet. It is both useful and agreeable.—[N. Y. Atlas, Aug. 14th, 1859.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldi, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.,) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,

40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,

PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,

Dealer in

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,

DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

No. 99 Clark Street.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.

Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE

HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is able to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.

Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; for Guitar and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," consisting Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $3 each number. The Instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S

MACHINERY DEPOT,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Have the Largest and Best Assortment of

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES

AND

BOILERS,

Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.

WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.

Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.

Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufoe & Co.'s Celebrated brand of

DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

A large stock constantly on hand. Also,

HART & MUNSON'S

Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent,
132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1326.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Pool & Dean, Job Printers, 17 Clark street, Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by I. A. Pool, to whom all debts due the firm are payable.

ISAAC A. POOL,
JOHN W. DEAN.

Chicago, Nov. 19, 1860.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. S. PHILLIPS,
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN.

Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Under the name and firm of Phillips & Brother.

WM. N. PHILLIPS,
THOS. S. PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860.

RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN continues the GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and has associated with him Mr. Richard N. Jordan, under the name and firm of VAN WAGENEN & JORDAN, No. 158 South Water street.

Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & NORRIS.

PATENT
of Safes.
OF THE WORLD
in Use,
ccidental Fires.
erson who can show that
AMPION SAFE has ever
in an accidental fire.
te Street,
UR INTEREST.
LOVE A
of COFFEE?
ANTON'S,
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U CAN GET
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caibo.
AND GREEN PURE.
RINKERS
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ANYWHERE,
Y TEAS!
EAKFAST,
YSON,
MPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
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L TO TRY MY
AS.
48 South Clark street,
Next the Sherman House.
WHOLESALE.
t Retail.
THE CASE,
,000 Pieces.
FROM FRANCE,
rom Switzerland,
FROM GERMANY,
NOTIONS,
GEOT'S
RIETY STORE.
the Northwest,
from the Southwest,
the West,
Y AND GLASS.
& TYRRELL,
reet, Chicago - 48
and Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
KEROSENE LAMPS,
AND LOOKING-GLASSES,
lete Stock of Goods,
EM BITTERS
AND
m Tonic.
AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS
First Physicians of the
RDUE & SMALL,
ke Street - - 122
K BOOKS.
G PAPERS,
Memorandum and
s Books.
NKS AND FLUIDS,
d Cardboards.
NDERS' STOCK,
CK STATIONERY.
NES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake Street.
NGER'S
OLD
ON DOCK
IN.
S TONIC STIMULANT,
the Medical Profession
the Family,
L. FAXON,
Lake Street,
SHADES,
JUST RECEIVED.
ds in the City
LOW PRICES.
ANCINGS,
STOCK,
tly Reduced Prices.
FAXON,
Street - - - 70
CATARRH!

Special Notices.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Invalid Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES and LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
J. H. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no15'60eow-d-ly

☞ For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.

Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 79 State street, Chicago. no15d458-1m

☞ Hostetter's Bitters.—There is no more valuable article in the whole catalogue of domestic remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives activity to the digestive organs. It increases the appetite. It enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, and in short, if judiciously used, wakes up the whole system to a wholesome cognizance of its own powers and a renewed disposition to exert them. Among the tonics of the day, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS manufactured by Hostetter & Smith, at Pittsburgh, Pa., may be set down as deservedly the most popular. They are a pungent, lively, palatable tonic, not unpleasantly bitter, nor yet excessively spirited, and their medical effect is perfectly surprising. No family can conveniently do without a bottle. It should be found in every closet. It is both useful and agreeable.—[N. Y. Atlas, Aug. 14th, 1859. no12-2w

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Obswaldt, late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Boston Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals any article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d269-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, power and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough test. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is able to guarantee superior excellence and durability in every respect. [oc5d126-3m

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Instructions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Marches, Quick Steps, Dance and Military Music for the Piano Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps being received instead of change). Catalogues of Music sent free. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras, "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month, at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $8 per number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Daniel's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Western Agents for the sale of Dufoe & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c. At the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. [ap15]

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Pool & Dean, Job Printers, 17 Clark street, Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts against the firm will be settled by I. A Pool, to whom all debts due the firm are payable.
ISAAC A. POOL,
JOHN W. DEAN.
Chicago, Nov. 19, 1860. no20x3t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. S. PHILLIPS,
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d451-3w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the name and firm of Phillips & Brother.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860.
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
THOS. S. PHILLIPS.

RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN continues the GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and has associated with him Richard H. Jordan, under the name and firm of VAN WAGENEN & JORDAN, No. 188 South Water street.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d462-3w

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Money and Exchange.

$14,000 TO LOAN ON five years, on property in this city, BOND AND MORTGAGE, for ☞ Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
36 and 38 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,200, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,
oc1.d189-3m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 8, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
oc29-d393-1m GREENEBAUM BROS.,
Corner Lake and La Salle sts.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
au21-c642-6m CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
121 Lake street Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
☞ City Scrip wanted. my28-c458-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN.
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oc30d301-6m]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap18-1y-c955 EMERY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. je18'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[d2-'59-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [je1-1y-v180] CALVIN C. BURT.

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102......WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.......102
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
oc5'60-1y

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
58.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......58
Post Office Box 2839.
J. C. FULLER. [oc4'60-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

Real Estate.

TOMPKINS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE
And Merchandise Brokers,
Buys and Sells Lands, Exchanges Property for Goods of any kind; Will attend to any business for parties at a distance where an agent is required; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections, &c., &c.
Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,
Office of the Commercial Advertiser and Real Estate Gazette. oc25-d129-1m

Medicines, &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Billious Fevers, and Liver Complaints,
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
Billous Colic, Serous Loosences, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Colic, Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia.
No person with these distressing diseases should delay using these medicines immediately.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.
Foulness of the Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and Flatulency.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. Pains in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings, Scrofula, or King's Evil in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectively expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.
THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
Dr. Wm. B. Moffat,
335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony street, New York.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au29'60-1y

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street ....Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x17	18x23	20x44	26x40	26x42	23x33	
29x36	23x44	24x34	26x37	27x41	22x32	
26x42	21x34	25x33	25x35	30x37		

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 195 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street,) Post Office Box 3634. my25-d361-1y

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
[ap27'60 1y]

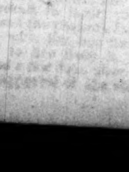
FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois.
I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to. [ja13-1y

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
oc27-d354-6m 183 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
89 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.
je23-1y

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.


Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	2.00 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.40 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	No mail.	4.50 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
5.35 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.35 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.00 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
7.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

Interesting Speech by Professor Agassiz—Why He has Remained in this Country—The Rights and Wrongs of Men of Science.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., was dedicated on Tuesday by appropriate exercises. Among the speakers were President Felton and Professor Agassiz. In the speech of the latter we find the following interesting statements:

When I came to this country in 1846, I had no thought of staying here. I had come upon an invitation of Mr. John A. Lowell, to deliver a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute. I had taken leave for a year and a half from the college of Neufchatel, with which I was then connected, and it had pleased the King of Prussia, at that time Prince of Neufchatel, to grant me the means for a scientific exploration of some parts of this continent.

I had not been much more than a year here, when the convulsions which disturbed Europe led me to consider seriously whether it would be advisable for me to return to my native country, or to prolong my stay in America. While I was hesitating, the late Honorable Abbott Lawrence one day called upon me, and explained to me confidentially his plans respecting the foundation of a scientific school in Cambridge, stating that it would be an additional reason for him immediately to carry out his intention if I should accept a professorship in that school. I did not feel at liberty to decide before having obtained a regular discharge from the college with which I had been connected for fifteen years. This was, however, granted in the most considerate manner; and in the spring term of 1848 I entered upon my duties as professor of the scientific school—a post which I still hold.

One of the most tempting inducements I had for staying in America was the offer made to me by the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, to avail myself of the facilities afforded by the different parties carrying on the work of Survey, to visit in person the coast and collect the animals living along our shores, with most accurate indications respecting the nature of the bottom on which they are found, the depth at which they occur, and other information for which naturalists sigh, without having frequent means of obtaining them. To these facilities I owe part of the most valuable information I have been able to obtain in my life.

Placed as I was at the head of a new department of public education, I had now to make the necessary collections for my instruction, as none existed in the University; and during my vocations I visited successively, for that purpose, our Southern and Western States, delivering lectures on my way to defray the expenses necessary to make extensive collections, which to me were very heavy, as I never had anything but what I earned from year to year.

In 1852 the Treasurer of Harvard College obtained by private subscription the sum of $12,000, amounting to the expenses I had thus far incurred, to secure as property for the University the collections I had brought together. With these new means at my command, and some additions, I have gone on enlarging the collection, until, by a succession of fortunate circumstances, a movement was started to found a public museum.

[Professor Agassiz here gave a sketch of the preliminary organization of the Museum, acknowledged the liberal grant which had been made in its favor, defined his idea of what such an institution should be, and concluded as follows:]

Now, gentlemen, the position of men of science in this country is not what it should be. I do not say that they enjoy all the privileges of all other citizens; they do enjoy them fully, the recognition science receives among us is gratifying in the highest degree. But how is it abroad? Singly the men who have distinguished themselves receive due distinctions, but they feel themselves isolated. They stand in the position of men with liberal ideas forced by circumstances to remain in a country destitute of free institutions.

Such men may within their own souls live the life of the free, but their acts are doomed to be in accordance with the institutions of the land. And so it is with our scientific men, they must look to Europe for their reputation, because the institutions with which they are surrounded are not on a level with their own scientific attainments, they may be hailed abroad as men deserving recognition and receive it, but that recognition is not carried across the ocean as a natural consequence of a position earned at home.

If you will free your best men from that tantalizing position, raise your scientific institutions to a level with the foremost in Europe, that the American man of science may, like the American freeman, have the satisfaction of knowing, when he visits the Old World, that he is backed by the institutions he leaves at home—in so doing, you will gain another advantage—that of freeing yourselves from the importunities of those pretenders in science who surround themselves with a fictitious reputation, made up of newspaper articles, and supported, perhaps, by a correspondence with some tenth-rate scientific men in Europe, whom nobody knows in their native country.

A Yankee Courtship.

Well, you see, arter the "poker" scrape, me and Sal got along middlin' well for some time, till I made up my mind to fetch things to a hed, for I loved her harder and harder every day, and I had an idea that she had a sorter sneaking kindness for me, but how to dew the thing up right pestered me orful. I got some love books and red how fellows got down on their marrow bones and talked like parrots, and the gals they would go into a sort of trance, and then how they would gently fall into the feller's arms, but some how that way didn't suit my notion. I asked marm how dad courted her, but she said it had been so long that she'd forgot all about it. (Unkle Joe allers says marm done all the courtin'.) At last I made up my mind to go it blind, for this thing was fairly consuming my innerds. So I goes over to her daddy's and when I got there I sot like a fool, thinking how I should begin. Sal she sed sumthin' was a trublin' me, and sez she—"Aint you sick, Peter?"

"Yes—no," sez I; that is, I ain't exactly well. I thought I'd come over to-night," sez I. That's a mighty putty beginnin' anyhow, thinks I; so I tried again. "Sal," sez I, and about the time I felt mighty fainty and onesay about the squizerinctum.

"What" sez Sal.

"Sal," sez I again.

"What?" sez she.

"I'll get to it arter a while at this lick," thinks I.

"Peter," sez she, there's sumthin' a troublin' you powerful, I no. Its mity wrong for you tew keep it from a body, for a innerd sorrer is a consuming fire." She sed this, she did, the dear, sly creeter. She nood what was the matter all the time, mity well, and was just a tryin' to fish it out, but I was gone so far I didn't see the pint. At last I kinder sort-gulped down the lump as was raising in my throat, and sez I—"Sal, does you luv everybody?"

"Well," sez she, "thar's dad and marm, and, (countin' her fingers all the time with her eyes sorter shut, like a feller shooting off a gun,) and thar's old Pide, (that were an old cow of hern). I can't think of anybody else jest now," sez she. Now this wur orful for a feller ded in luv, so arter a while I tries another shute. Sez I—"Sal, I'm powerful lonesum to hum, and I sumtimes think if I only had a putty wife to lov and to talk to, and to move and have my bein' with, I should be a tremenduous feller." With that she begun and named over all the gals within five miles of thar, and never wunst cum nigh namin' of herself, and sed I orter get one of them. That got my dander up, and so I hitched my cheer up close to hern, and shet my eyes, and tremblously sed—"Sal, you are the very gal I've been hankering after for a long time. I luv you all over, from the sole of your hed to the foot of your crown, an' I don't care who knows it; and if you say so, we'll be joined together in the holy bons of matrimony, e pluribus unum, world without end," sez I; and I felt like I'd throwed up an allygatur, I felt so relieved. With that she fetched a sorter scream, and arter a while she sez, sez she—"Peter?"

"What is't Sally?" sez I.

"Yes!" sez she, a hidin' ov her putty face behind her hands. You may depend upon it I felt orful good.

"Glory! glory!" sez I. "I must hollar, Sal or I'll bust wide open. Hooray for hooray. I kin jump over a ten rail fence. I can do everything that any fellow could, would or orter do." With that I sorter sloshed myself down by her, and clinched the bargain with a kiss—and such a kiss—talk about your sugar—talk about yer merlasses—talk about yer blackberry jam—you couldn't have got me to come nigh 'em, they would all a tasted sour arter that. Ef Sal's daddy hadn't hollered out its time for all 'onest folks to be in bed, I do believe I'd staid there all nite. Yes orter seed me when I got hum. I pulled dad outer bed and hugged him. I pulled marm outer bed, hugged her. I pulled ant Jane outer bed and hugged her. I pulled the Megger servant outer bed and hugged her. I rored, I hollered, I danced about and cut up more capers than you ever heard tell ov, till dad thot I was crazy, and got a rope to tie me with. "Dad," sez I, "I'm gwine to go for to get married."

"Married!" balled dad.

"Married!" squalled marm.

"Married!" squaked ant Jane.

"Yes married!" sez I. "Married all over; jined in wedlock; hooked on for better or for worser, for life and for death, to Sal: I am that very thing: me Peter, Sporum, Esquire." With that I up and telled them all about it from Alpher to Omegar. They were all mity pleased and mity willin," and I went to bed as proud as a young rooster with his first spurs.

O Jehosifat! didn't I feel tremendious good, and kept a getting that way all nite. I didn't sleep a wink, but kept rollin' about and a thinkin' till my cup ov happiness was full, pressed down a runnin' over.

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Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe20'60-1y
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 2, under New Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo or Oswego.
my29-c304-6m E. G. WOLCOTT,
D. W. TICKNOR.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au15a126-1y] R. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 208, 209 and 210 South Water street.
A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE.
mh31'60-1y E. F. LAWRENCE.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 229 South Water Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER. [ja30'60-1y] D. F. BAXTER.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
178 North Jefferson Street, P. O. Box 3781, Chicago.
Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.
ee24s3m

Thomae, Hurxthall & Thomae,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. W. DeForest & Co., N. Y.; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., do.; S. Hawk, Richmond House, Chicago. oc2m

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business.
JOS. E. TUCKER. | CHAS. RANDOLPH. | SAM'L P. CARTER.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, No. 8 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 5868, Chicago.
JAS. R. BAILIE.
REFER TO—Messrs. Geo. Buckingham & Co., Wm. F. Lawrence, Cashier ... [illegible] ... J. D. Bailie, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co. au15-d60-1y

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 South La Salle Street,
Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
oc12-d4-3m FLINT & WHEELER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 223 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jas. C. Hallam, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.
[au10c60-1y]

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2 '60-1y] THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. E. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$989,400 00	$976,962 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,800 00
State Stocks, &c.	224,000 00	224,512 00
City Stocks, &c.	201,000 00	203,222 20
Railroad Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Mortgage Bonds	85,000 00	92,164 00
Real Estate, unincumbered	82,000 00	82,000 00
Miscellaneous Items		75,996 00
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		97,739 36
Claims unadjusted and not due	$173,007 63	
Total		894,746 36
		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
jy19-1y Agents for Chicago.
No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000 00
SURPLUS		182,325 91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$37,369 92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		54,131 28
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		36,200 00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		46,600 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000 00
	Par Val.	Mk't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$4,100
New York Bank Stock	11,000	11,763
Hartford Bank Stock	140,300	150,175
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,300	11,300
Stafford Bank Stock	11,300	11,690
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stock	400	412
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,000
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,700
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated Interest on Investments		5,711
Total Assets		$582,325 91
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and will be adjusted on the basis of confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-50-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,745.70.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS:—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital .... $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital $131,638.22
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis Block. oc23-b605

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY,
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

		Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call		$152,308 91
Loans amply secured		54,173 59
Real Estate, cash value		15,000 00
2,300 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford		265,592 00
1,010 " " in New York		200,825 00
430 " " in Boston		108,869 00
130	St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,400 00
140	River Company Stock, Hartford	2,000 00
Railroad Stock		14,250 00
41 City and Railroad Bonds		42,800 00
State Stocks		56,725 00
Total Assets		$935,754.50
Total Liabilities		$66,980.85

Polices in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
au30-c561-1m No. 1 Loomis Block,
Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[jc2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 .... $285,517.82
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
jy14-1y-c39 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY,
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to. [se23

REMOVAL.—The Herring's Safes have been removed from 135 South Water street to the New Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Larmon's Block, opposite City Hotel. no7-d413-1m

Commission Merchants.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
au30 A. GRAVES,
73 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
au30 A. GRAVES,
73 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons BAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc2-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30..............LAKE STREET..............NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
49 - - Lake Street, up-stairs, - - 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.
se21-d105-3m

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell to suit the times, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
my16-1y Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
177 Randolph street.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER.
[oc1d183-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Black and Blue Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
2,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
200 " Russia Sheet Iron,
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
3,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper,
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms,
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20,
3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
No. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next Door East Marine Bank Building,
Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.
se11-d25-3m] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS B. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.
[mh30 '60]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
HATS AND CAPS,
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se4-d3-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue.
my8-d183-1y C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS.
A Fall Stock Bought at
SENSATION PRICES.
Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.
BOWEN BRO'S
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS &c.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
35..........LAKE ST., CHICAGO..........35
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 " casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.
[se15-d67-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18
[se3-d23-3m]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[jul5-a80 1y]

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic.
Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. and all hours of night, at his residence, 64 West Randolph street.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DRS. H. & C. KNAPP,
Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods—in this and other countries—of treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Liver, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatics, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this institution.
They are the only physicians in America who cure
CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE
which they do by a
NEW METHOD,
And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten,
And Benefit All.
They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Office No. 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. au27'60-1y

A. E. KEYES, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he is permanently located in this city, where he may be found in readiness to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence 68 Rush street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. oc26d250-6m

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
R. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET,
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1 '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
ap6d&wly-1771 SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
oc30d892-3m] 157 South Water street, Chicago.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

As might be expected we have had to-day a decidedly feverish money market. The action of our city banks in throwing out seven of the Illinois banks took most people by surprise, and produced a panic among those least able to bear it. During the afternoon laboring men and servant girls have besieged our banking offices anxiously changing their Illinois and Wisconsin currency for gold at 10 ℔ cent. discount. The first breath of distrust is sure to drive them in droves to convert their bills into coin at any sacrifice. It is one of the most unpleasant things possible to see this class of people fleeced out of the proceeds of their honest toil.

BANKS THROWN OUT.—We repeat the list of banks thrown out to-day, lest some of our readers did not preserve it from this morning's issue:

American Exchange Bank.
Bank of Aurora.
Bank of the Commonwealth.
Bank of Raleigh.
Corn Exchange Bank.
National Bank.
State Bank of Illinois.

Parties here believe that most if not all the banks in the State will promptly respond to the call for additional securities. If so their bills will be perfectly good. Rates of exchange and for gold will doubtless rule high for some time to come; but we doubt not the bills of our Illinois and Wisconsin banks will pass from hand to hand as usual. As to the bills of the banks thrown out here, no rate has been fixed upon them. Till the securities are put up, or something more definite is known about them, we presume they will in a day or two be bought by the brokers at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent discount. The latter figure was the highest any one would offer to-day.

Exchange was sold rather more freely by some of the bankers to customers at 5@6 per cent premium; 6@10 per cent was paid in the street and by outsiders. Buying rate 4½@5 per cent. Some of the banks buy and sell at the same figure. We presume the high rates now offering will soon increase the supply.

Gold buying at 5@8 ℔ cent: selling at 10 ℔ cent and firm. The demand, as above stated, comes mainly from those who have become frightened, and are determined to convert currency into coin at any price. Let everybody say to these poor people, Keep your currency. It will become better instead of worse.

The produce business is inactive. Very few bills are offering. The retail trade, if we can judge from the streets is active. Probably the people are anxious to purchase while their money is good. Again we say keep cool. It will be no worse.

N. Y. STOCK MARKET.—The following table shows how rapidly the N. Y. Stock market declined during the past week. The figures have made many a heart sad.

Loan of the United States of 1874	102@100
New York Central	79¾@70@74@71¾
New York and Erie	32¾@29@23@28
Reading	37¾@33¾
Rock Island	58¾@52
Michigan Guaranteed	35¾@29
Michigan Southern	15¾@13¾
Michigan Central	58¾@48¾
Toledo	31¾@27@29¾@26
Galena	66¾@58¾
Illinois Central	68¾@58@63@57
Panama	119¾@108¾@109¾
Pacific Mail	79¾@73
Missouris	75¾@69¾
Virginias	86¾@78
Tennessees	86¾@75
Illinois Central Bonds	88
Hudson River	55@48
Harlem Preferred	37@32¾
Burlington and Quincy	74@63¾
Harlem Common	15¾@14¾

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

The money market to-day shows no improvement in paper. Rates are rather higher, and it is just as difficult to make negotiations. Money-lenders are either hoarding or using their money in stocks; at any rate, they have nearly disappeared from the discount houses, notwithstanding the temptation of 12@24 ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest. Prominent names at short dates have been passed to-day at 12 ℔ cent., with a few exceptional transactions at lower figures, while names which three months ago went freely at 5@7 ℔ cent. are offered, without buyers, at 18@24 ℔ cent. On demand, money is 7 ℔ cent., and very scarce.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
By Canal	....	4014	22650	100	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1652	20005	375	1095	472	322
C. & R. I. R. R.	125	1050	1750	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	6650	10600	500	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	975	9332	7500	....	....	309
C. & N. W. R. R.	1847	7658	90	66	....	774
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	100	350	3650	....	....	....
Total	4699	49060	46745	1761	332	1706

	Dr's'd Hogs, No.	Live Hogs, No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-w'ns, bbls.	S'ds lbs.
By Canal	....	....	....	565	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	70	420	56	5950	150	8460
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	400	....	9220	100	....
I. C. R. R.	....	259	38	2533	50	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	191	247	31712	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	1976	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	....	23736	30	....
Total	70	1270	341	97481	330	8460

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
To Buffalo	....	30900	....	....	....	....
To Other Ports	....	....	500	....	....	....
Total	....	30900	500	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		*Receipts.*	
Apples, brls	1,903	Oats, bu	20,000
Iron, lbs	670,000	Flour, brls	1,300
Salt, brls	700	Fish, pkgs	45
Lumber, ft	270,000	Wheat, bu	31,300
Wood, cds	190	Corn, bu	16,000
Coal, tons	150	Highwines brls	45
		Broom Corn, tons	2

The receipts of Hogs to-day were only 1270. Under this light supply, and a better demand by shippers and Milwaukee buyers, there was a firmer feeling—the sales, however, being rather limited at $4.75@5.25 gross—the outside figure being paid for a lot of 199, averaging 290 lbs. The light receipts, however, rendered the market very quiet. Beef Cattle were unchanged. Provisions are still inactive. A lot of 1,000 green sides were sold at 7¼c packed, and 500 dry salted Sides changed hands at 8c packed. Lard is quiet and nominal at 10½. Tallow firm at 9¾c.

There was a better feeling in the market for Breadstuffs to-day. Wheat advanced 1½@2c, and was more active; but after the New York dispatches were received, the market was scarcely as firm. About 50,000 bushels changed hands at 77@78c for Northwestern Club; 76@76½c for No. 1 Spring; 73@74½c for No. 2 Spring, and 66c for Rejected Spring. Flour was more firmly held, but buyers would not agree to any advance on yesterday's prices, and there was no visible improvement. About 1200 brls were sold at $4@4.20 for good to choice Spring extras, and $3.20 for good superfine. Corn was in good demand and 1@2c higher—the market being more active at 32@33c for No. 1; 31c for No. 2; and 27@28c for new corn. Oats were quiet at 17c in store, and 18½c afloat. Rye was steady at 45c. Barley was dull and heavy, with sales by sample at 47½@50c on track. Timothy Seed was quiet and steady at $2.25. Highwines dull at 16@16½c.

Freights remain quiet and unchanged. Two vessels were engaged to-day, at 10c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 11c to St. Catherines.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—To Liverpool—3000 bbls flour at 3s 9d@4s—the inside rate to fill; 22,000 bu wheat at 14½d@15d in bags; 40,000 bu corn (per steamer) at 14d in bulk at the Atlantic Dock, and 50 hhds tallow at 41s. To London—3000 bbls flour at 3s 3d; 1500 boxes of cheese at 50s, and 18,000 bu wheat in bags at 16@16½d.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

FREIGHTS—Very little has been done in the engagements of vessels during the past week, and there is no material change in rates. Within the past two or three days, five or six vessels have been engaged to take corn to Buffalo at 9c, and to-day a vessel was chartered for wheat at 10c. The want of storage room at Buffalo has, to a great extent, limited business, and brought the operations for the season to a close more speedily than was anticipated. There has been nothing doing to the lower lakes.

TO-DAY the schr Gray Eagle was engaged for wheat to Buffalo at 10c, and Eagle Wing, wheat to St. Catherine's at 11c; and yesterday evening the schrs Yankee Blade and John S. Newhouse were engaged at 9c for corn to Buffalo.

There is no change in railroad freights since our last weekly review. The following are the closing rates: Fourth class goods to New York, all rail, 70c; to Boston, all rail, 75c; to Boston, via Lake Erie, and by water from Philadelphia, 70c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, 60c; Flour to New York, all rail, $1.40; do via Lake Erie, $1.30; to Boston, all rail, $1.50; do part water, $1.40; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.20.

FLOUR—Received last week, 27,669 brls; shipped, 29,787 brls. The receipts of Flour during the week have been heavy and the market has ruled very dull—prices having declined 37½@40c since the date of our last weekly review. The unsettled state of the markets in the East and South has deterred buyers, and good brands of Spring extra have been sold at $4.00. To-day there was rather a better feeling at the opening, and holders asked higher prices; but buyers did not respond, and the market closed quiet, with sales at $4@4.20 for good to choice extras, and $3.20 for good superfine. WINTER WHEAT brands are dull and neglected, with sales at the close of the market at $5.25@5.65 for White winter extras. RYE FLOUR is quiet, with limited sales to the city trade at $3.00@3.25. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR rather dull in the early part of the week, and fair quality was sold at $1.50 ℔ 100 lbs. Within the past two days, however, there has been a more active inquiry, and $1.75@2.00 ℔ 100 lbs are the ruling quotations. CORN MEAL—There has been a good demand for new kiln dried for shipment South, and we note a sale to-day of 50 brls at $2.25. We quote Unbolted, $15.00@15.50 ℔ ton; and Bolted, $17.00@17.50 ℔ ton.

TO-DAY the sales of Flour were as follows: 200 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" Spring extra on p. t.; 200 brls choice Spring extra at $4.20 del.; 200 brls do at $4.15 del.; 180 brls "Elgin City" and 700 brls good Spring extras in lots, all at $4.00 del.; 84 brls "Arcadia" superfine at $3.20 del.; 70 brls good White Winter extra at $5.65 del.

The stock of Flour in store reported on the 19th inst. was 7,600 brls.

WHEAT—Received last week, 394,934 bu; shipped, 359,734 bu. The panic in the money market in New York having unsettled the values of all kinds of breadstuffs, the Wheat market during the past week has been unusually quiet and heavy, and we note a decline of 4@6c ℔ bu. The orders for shipment have been light, and at the close the demand is principally by buyers to hold till next spring—which causes a difference of ¾@1c between old and new receipts. Winter wheat has been quiet and generally neglected. Millers have bought a few samples of white at a range of $1.08@1.10, but there is not enough received to establish a market.

The estimated stock of Wheat in store in this city on the 19th inst., was 418,320 bushels.

TO-DAY the Wheat market advanced 1@2c over yesterday's prices, and was more active; but under the influence of depressing news from New York, it closed dull and weak. The transactions were: 700 bu Northwestern Club at 78c in store; 700 bu do at 77c in store; 10,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 76½c in store; 7000 bu do at 76c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring (old receipts) at 73c in store; 3000 bu do (old) at 74½c in store; 18,000 bu No. 2 Spring (new) at 74½c in store; 12,000 bu do at 74c in store; 2700 bu Rejected at 66c in store.

CORN—Received last week, 125,808 bu; shipped, 125,590 bu. In the early part of the week there was an active shipping demand, and the market was firm; but it suddenly fell off, and the market suffered a decline of 5@6c—rallying, however, to-day, and closing at a decline on the week of 3@4c.

The market to-day, under a good demand for shipment, advanced 1@2c. Sales were:—5,000 bu No 1 at 33c in store; 8,000 bu do at 33c in store; 4,000 bu No 2 at 31c in store; 10,000 bu new corn at 28c in store; 1200 bu do at 27c in store.

The amount of corn in store in this city on the 19th inst. was estimated at 317,484 bushels.

OATS—Received last week, 11,369 bu; shipped, 61,078 bu. There was a good shipping demand for oats in the early part of the week, and the market advanced from 17c to 17½c in store. During the past few days, however, the market has been neglected, and it closes rather dull at 17c. TO-DAY the sales were:—1000 bu No 1 at 17c in store; 1600 bu do at 18½c afloat.

RYE—Received last week, 9,422 bu; shipped, 23,860. The market since our last weekly review has been very dull, and we note a decline of 1@2c per bushel. TO-DAY the sales were: 3,000 bu No. 1 at 45c in store.

BARLEY—Received last week, 12,476 bu; shipped, 18,626 bu. There has been little or no demand for shipment, and the market has been consequently dull and heavy. To-day the sales were: 50 bags No. 1 at 50c on track; 250 bags do at 47½c on track.

ALCOHOL—The dull state of the market for Highwines has caused a decline during the past week of 2c—closing at 43c in fifty barrel lots, and 46@47c in small lots.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy Butter is scarce and in good demand at 12@14c; good firkin in fair request at 11@12c; common firkin dull at 9½@10½c.

BROOM CORN—The receipts during the week have been very light and the market is quiet and almost nominal. Several parcels of common quality have been sold at $30.00@40.00 per ton; but good to prime would command $55.00@65.00.

BROOMS—Dull. We quote as follows: Common, $1.25@1.50 per doz; Medium, $1.75; Best, $2.25.

BEANS—The market is quiet at 75@85c for good to prime Navy, and 50@60c for common. A lot of 50 brls Navy was sold during the week for shipment to New Orleans at 87½c.

CRANBERRIES—There is a good supply and the market is steady at $6@6.50 for common; $7@7.50 for medium; and $8@8.50 for prime.

CHEESE—Steady. We quote as follows: State, 7½@9c; Western Reserve, 10@10½c; Hamburgh, 11@12c.

COOPERAGE—The inactive state of the provision market renders Cooperage very dull and almost nominal. We quote:

Packing Barrels	90c.
Sap Tierces, iron hoops	$1.25
without iron hoops	1.12½
Whisky Barrels	$1.12½@1.25
Half Barrels	60c.
Kegs	40c.
Flour Barrels, flat hoops	35@38c.
Packing barrel staves and headings, ℔ M	$10@$13
Flour barrel staves and headings, ℔ M	$6.00@6.50
Hickory poles, ℔ M	$20.00
Ash hoops, (flat)	$4.50@5.00

CIDER—Good Cider is in fair demand and active at $4@4.25 ℔ brl.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulph, $1.85@1.90 ℔ ounce, Morphine, $5.25; Borax, refined, 23@25c; Aloes, 20@30c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 55@58c; Cream Tartar, 48c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.15; Hyd. Potash, $3.25@3.50; Epsom Salts, 3½@4c; Iodine, $5.00; Coperas, 2½@3c; Alum, 4@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 15@17c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.28@1.50; Indigo, 75c@$1.00; Quicksilver, 68@70c; Opium, $6.50@7.00; Annatto, 30@35c ℔ lb; Terra Japonica, 4½@5c ℔ lb; Soda, bicarbonate, 5@6c ℔ lb; Soda Ash, 3½@4c; Sal Soda, 2½@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@20c; Citric Acid, 30@35c ℔ lb; Tartaric Acid, 45@48c; Gum Shellac, 63@65c ℔ G.

EGGS—In good demand at 14@15c ℔ doz.

FRUIT—GREEN—Apples are active and prime winter are a shade firmer. Common are unchanged. We quote as follows; prime Eastern, $1.80@2.00; medium and Michigan, $1.50@1.75; common $1.00@1.25. Quinces are out of the market. Grapes out of the market. DRIED FRUIT—The supply of Dried Apples is good and the market is heavy, at 4½@5c. Pared peaches, in limited request at 14@16c. Unpared Peaches dull at 7@7½c. Blackberries, 14c. Cherries, 20@22c. Raspberries, 20@22c.

FISH—Whitefish is steady and in fair demand at $3.75@3.87½c for No. 1, and No. 2 at $3.50@3.62½. Trout has been in good supply and the market is dull, closing at $2.87½@3.00 for No. 1, and $2.62½@2.75 for No. 2. Round Herrings, No. 1, jibbed, $4.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—SUGARS—New sugars continue to be received in limited quantities, and the market is a shade easier. We quote the market for ten hogsheads and over, as follows: New Orleans, new crop—common to fair, 6¼@6½c; fair to fully fair, 7@7½c. Plantation Clarified, 8½@8¾c. New York Refined White Coffee, 9½c, 9¾c and 10c; N Y Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10½c. MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House, 31@34c; Portland, 30c; Reboiled Plantation, 40c; N Y Syrups, 36@44c; Golden Syrup, 48@45c. COFFEE—Steady. We quote: Rio, 14½@15c; Maracaibo, 15½@16c; Santa, 15½@16c; O. G. Java, 17½@18c; Mocha, 18@19c. RICE—5@5½c. SPICES—Cassia, 23@25c; Pepper, 9½@10½c; Allspice, 8½@9c; Cloves, 9½@10c.

HAY—The decline in the New Orleans and other Southern markets has rendered the demand by shippers less active. Still there is a good local demand for Timothy at $7.50@8.25 loose, and for Prairie at $4.25@4.50. The following are the quotations of Frisbie Bros, 45 Market street; Prairie loose, $4.00@4.50; do pressed, $6.00@7.00. Timothy loose, $7.50@8.25; do, pressed, $10.00@10.25.

HIDES—The stagnancy in the New York market during the past week has had a corresponding effect here, and we note a decline of 1c per lb on all kinds, closing as follows:—Green Country, 6c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Kip, 7½c; Calf, 8c; Dry Salted, 11@12c; Dry Flint, 13½@13c. Pelts, 50@80c each.

HOPS—Michigan and Wisconsin in good supply and held at 28@30c.

HIGHWINES—The demand during the past week has been almost entirely confined to the wants of the local trade, and we note a decline of ½c. To-day the sales were:—200 brls country and city in lots at 16½c; 50 brls country at 16c.

LEATHER—Firm at the following quotations:—Oak Sole, 32@33c; Harness Leather, 27@29c; Bridle Leather, 31@32c; Best Slaughter Sole, 26c; Spanish Sole, 22@26c; Hemlock Kip, 50@60c; Hemlock Calf, $75@85c ℔ lb.; French Kip, 80@95c ℔ lb.; French Calf, $1.00@1.15 ℔ lb.; Female Calf, $33@41 ℔ doz; Hemlock Upper, $31@42 ℔ doz.

LIME, CEMENT, &c—Water Lime, $1.25; Rosendale Cement, $1.50; Land Plaster, $1.

MILLSTUFFS—The supply of Millstuffs from the country is large, and the market is dull at $11@16.00 for Middlings, and $7.00@7.50 for Bran.

PROVISIONS—BEEF AND CATTLE—The beef packers during the past week have been doing little or nothing, and most of the houses are closed for the season. Thus far the packing foots up about 23,000 head, against 40,000 head killed up to the corresponding date in 1859. Beef Cattle have been dull and sales have ruled about 25c lower—prices ranging from $2.00@3.25 for common to extra shipping. Mess Beef is nominal at $8.00@9.50; and extra Mess at $9.50@10.00. PORK AND HOGS—The receipts of Hogs during the past week amounted to 13,298 head, and the market, under this heavy supply, and the dull state of Provisions has declined 50@60c ℔ 100 lbs gross. To-day, however, there is a firmer feeling among holders, and a few sales were effected at $5.00@5.25, which is an advance of 25c over yesterday's prices. In Product there is nothing of importance doing. Mess Pork is firmly held at $15.00 for next month, without buyers, and Lard at 10½c. A few lots of Mess Pork have been sold to the lumber trade at $16.00@17.00. In Cu Meats we hear of a sale of 1000 Green Sides at 7c packed, and 500 Sides in dry salt at 8c packed.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.75@2.00; Turkeys 7½@8c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is large and the market is rather dull at 20@23c for good to prime Neshannocks and Mercers, and 15@18c for Common mixed.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—The market is scarcely so fair, but there is no material decline. The sales to-day were 75 bags good at $2.25, 14 bags fair at $2.20. CLOVER—The supply continues very light, and the demand is good at $5@5.25. FLAX—In good demand at $1@1.25.

SALT—Liverpool G. A. Salt in fair demand at $1 ℔ sack. Syracuse Salt dull at $1.55 for coarse and fine. St. Ubes dull at $8 ℔ ton.

SPIRITS AND OIL—SPIRITS—Camphene, 50c; Burning Fluid, 42c; Turpentine, 48c. OILS—English Linseed Oil, 67c; city manufactured, 65c; No. 1 Lard, 95@98c; No. 2 Lard, 85c; Elephant, 75c; Whale, 75c; Sperm, $1.80; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanners, 50c; Shore, 60c; Downer's Kerosene, 90c; Coal, 75c; Hydro Carbon, 85c.

STARCH—200 bxs Fulton at 5½c for Pearl; 6c for Pure; and 8c Pudding.

SALERATUS—Babbitt's Pure Saleratus, 6¼c; Best Medicinal do, 7½c. Babbitt's Potash in tin cases, 8@13c; Cond. Lye, 15c.

TALLOW—There has been an active demand for Tallow during the week, and liberal sales were made at 9¾c at which the market closes firm.

VEGETABLES—Onions 18@20c; Sweet Potatoes 50@65c for common to fair.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1860.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., during the past week, and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, ETC.

	Week end'g Nov. 17.	Since Jan 1.	Same time 1859.
Lumber ft	3,707,937	252,467,675	283,922,565
Shingles, No	1,669,000	113,652,500	152,054,584
Lath, pcs	50,000	27,772,956	46,842,085
Timber, ft	....	2,530,100	3,347,048
Posts, No	....	293,003	385,254
Pickets, No	....	753,430	457,458

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17.

	Lumber ft.	Shing's, No.	Lath, No
By Canal (2 w'ks)	1,752,970	766,500	95,550
G. & C. U. R. R.	750,500	549,000	3,500
Ill. Central	1,212,493	911,500	376,250
C. & R. I.	841,275	182,500	55,000
C. B. & Q.	1,074,763	302,000	31,000
C. A. & St. L.	290,724	1,191,750	26,700
C. & N. W.	74,029	46,500	6,050
C. & Mil	....	....	....
Mich. Central	....	....	....
Mich. Southern	18,740	100,000	....
Pitts. & Ft. W.	7,400	10,000	....
Total last week	5,902,893	4,250,750	596,450
Total prev. w'k	3,390,165	2,071,453	551,919
Since Jan. 1	210,242,027	153,639,780	32,182,361
Same time 1859	208,720,732	161,261,975	38,409,028

LUMBER—The market for Lumber during the week, like all departments of trade, has been very quiet. The unsettled state of the money markets East having caused a very material decline in wheat, farmers throughout the country are marketing but little, and their orders for lumber are therefore confined to immediate necessities. Thus, the demand by country dealers has been light, and our city dealers complain of dullness. Notwithstanding this, however, there is not much disposition to ease down in prices. In the yards common lumber is almost uniformly held at $12. The stock in the city is comparatively small, and in fewer hands than usual, and this imparts a degree of confidence among dealers which would not probably otherwise exist.

The continued low stage of water on the Illinois River limits the trade by the Canal to the towns and cities along its banks; and also to a great extent cuts off the demand for upper qualities which usually takes place at St. Louis, and points on the Missouri River about this time.

The receipts during the past week were comparatively light; but the cargoes thrown on the market were generally of an inferior quality, and they were rather difficult to sell at previous quotations. The following are a few of the

SALES OF CARGOES DURING THE WEEK.—A cargo of fair Green Bay, mill run, at $10.50 off the dock; cargo of prime Grand River strips at $10.50; cargo of common mixed lumber from Two Rivers, at $8.75; cargo of schr Kitty Grant, from White Lake, mixed, at $9.75; cargo of schr Westchester, from Grand River, at $9.00; cargo of mixed lumber from Grand River, per schr E. G. Gray, at $5.50 and $10.00; cargo of schr Wm. Tell, from Kalamazoo, at $10.00; cargo of Blue Bell, from Grand River, mixed, at $9.50; cargo of North Star, from Grand River, mixed, at $9; cargo mill run from Muskegon, good qualities, at $12; cargo of uppers from Muskegon, select and very choice, at $20.

SHINGLES—During the week there were several cargoes of prime Shingles sold at $3.20 afloat, and one cargo at $3.30 afloat—30 days. Sawed Shingles are scarce and in good demand at $3.00@3.25 afloat, according to quality. The uniform price for A 1 Rogue River Shingles in the yards, is $3.50, and prime sawed also command the same figure.

LATH—There is a good demand for cargoes of Lath at $2 afloat, at which about a dozen deckloads were sold during the week.

The following are the closing Yard quotations of lumber, shingles, lath, &c.:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$29.00@30.00
Second Clear	25.00@26.00
Third Clear	18.00@20.00
Common Boards	@12.00
Common Boards, 12 feet	@12.00
Long Joists, Common	12.00@15.00
Stock Boards	13.00@15.00
Fencing	@12.00
do 12 feet	@12.00
Common Flooring, undressed	@14.00
Clear do do	@20.00
Second Clear do do	@16.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	@3.50
do do No. 1	3.00@3.25
Sawed Shingles, A	3.25@3.50
Lath	@2.50
Posts, ℔ 100	9.00@14.00

Foreign Markets.

PER GLASGOW.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull.

LONDON, 8—Noon—Consols 93½@93¾. Sugar buoyant and all qualities slightly higher.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Sales of Illinois Central shares 25@24½ discount; N. Y. shares 78@80; Erie shares 34½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Opened rather steady with a moderate demand but shippers showing no disposition to operate, market closed heavy, unsettled and rather easier. Sales 8,000 brls $4.80@5 super state; $5@5.25 extra state; $4.90@5 super western; $5@5.45 common to medium extra western; $5.35@5.40 shipping brand extra r. h. O. Canadian dull and declining. Sales 450 brls $5@7.40 common to choice extra. Rye flour continues heavy with limited sales, $3.40@4 common to choice super. Corn meal heavy and declining. Sales 400 brls Brandywine $3.65.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 500 brls 18¾@19.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet and steady with scarcely any export demand, and closed heavy, with the tendency downward. Market for sterling exchange still continues very heavy. Sales 26,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.12½@1.15; 6,000 bu Canada club, supposed at about $1.13; 1500 bu white Kentucky, about $1.40; 1100 bu choice white southern at $1.40; 1800 bu common to prime white Michigan at $1.30@1.40. Rye dull and heavy at 65@68c. Barley continues heavy with limited sales at prices in favor of buyer. Corn lower with a little more doing for export. Sales 78,000 bu at 64@65c in store and afloat for mixed western; 66c for small parcels choice do, and 68c for southern yellow. Oats dull and heavy at 36@37½c for western, Canada and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy, and decidedly lower. Sales of 850 bbls at $16.50@16.75 for mess; $10.75@11 for prime. At the close there was a little more tone to the market; for future delivery there is rather more doing; 37½c was paid for the privilege of delivering 1,000 bbls mess at $17.50 in April next. There is also a little more activity noticed in prime mess on fresh account; 500 bbls taken for present delivery at $20, and 200 bbls for March delivery at $21.00, all favorite city brands. Beef dull and heavy. Sales 150 bbls at 8@10 r'pkd mess; $10.50@11; extra do. Prime and country mess nominal. Prime mess beef and hams are dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats heavy and lower, with small sales, 7½@8; shoulders 10@11c.

HAMS—Smoked meats dull with trifling sales at 11@11½c for sides. Dressed hogs very dull at 7¾c.

BACON—Sales 200 boxes City Cumberland cut middles for December and January delivery, at 9½c. Lard Dull and rather easier. Sales 110 bbls, 12@12¼. Butter dull, at 10@15 for Ohio, and 15@21 for State. Cheese steady, 9½.

GROCERIES.—Coffee very quiet. We hear of only small sales to report. We quote Rio, ordinary to prime, at 12¼@15c; Maracaibo 14½@15c; Laguyra 14½@15; Java 16@18, and St. Domingo 12¼, the latter cash. Sugar heavy at 5½@5¾ for fair refining. Sales to-day: 200 hhds Cuba at 5¾c.

STOCKS.—Lower. Ch & R I 51¾, C & T 26, C. B & Q 64, Gal & Ch 57¾, C, C & C 90, Ill C scrip 53¾, Del L & W 75, M S 13¾, do guar 27¼, M C 46¾, Reading 43¾, Harlem 14½, do pref'd 33¾, Hudson 48¾, Erie 27¾, N Y C 72¾, Cumberland 8.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—Reports of beef very heavy. Market dull at 5¾@9¾c. Prospects for to-morrow unfavorable. Sheep and lambs 50c lower, and dull at the reduction. Swine lower and dull; dressed 6¾@7¾c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—No wheat selling. Corn steady; sales 20,000 bu at 47c, and other grain quiet and no sales.

WHISKY—Nominal at 18c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 16c for corn, 18c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 brls flour, 98,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—46,000 bu wheat, 45,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu rye.

OSWEGO, Nov. 20.—FLOUR dull.

GRAIN of all descriptions quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unsettled, with a declining tendency. Wheat 14c, corn 13c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—48,500 bu wheat, 1,700 bu corn, 4,100 bu barley. 5,500 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,350 bbls flour, 74,500 bu wheat, 58,000 bu corn, 14,950 bu barley, 6,400 bu rye, 500 bu peas.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 20.

Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 800 brls apples, 200 pkgs mdze, 100 pkgs sugar, 67 brls molasses, 130 pkgs hardware, 170 pkgs castings, 160 tons mdze, 45 tons iron.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh, 149 tons mdse, 130 tons do.
Prop Adriatic, Snow, Buffalo, 1103 brls apples, 100 tons iron, 700 brls salt, 100 pkgs sundries.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Oconto, 190 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Lane, Centerville, 70 cords wood.
Schr Bay State, Jackson, Buffalo, 200 tons railroad iron.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Montrose, 80 m lumber.
Schr Hindman, Walsh, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr C. Hubbard, Ingersoll, Pt. Washington, 120 cords wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 20.

Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats, 1300 brls flour.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, 15,500 bu wheat, 70 bales broom corn.
Brig Mariner, Hackett, Muskegon.
Schr Jim Moffatt, Pickering, New Orleans, 45 brls fish.
Schr Sebastopol, Smith, Gr. Haven.
Schr Circassian, Dusenberry, Oswego, 15,500 bu wheat.
Schr Racer, Adams, Port Colborne, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Fanny and Flora, Long, Sheboygan, 45 brls highwines.
Schr Charles Hubbard, Ingersoll, Pt. Washington.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street.

Large Sale of
SUPERIOR NEW FURNITURE.
Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c., just received from the East,
AT AUCTION.

And to be sold without reserve on THURSDAY, Nov. 22d at 9 1-2 o'clock at our salesrooms No. 82 Lake st. we will sell the largest and best assortment of Superior Furniture offered at auction this season, consisting of a variety of styles of Parlor Suits, Tete a Tetes, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Parlor Chairs, Cottage and French Bedsteads, Cottage Chamber Suits, nine pieces, Splendid Marble Top Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Mattresses, Elegant Rosewood and Mahogany Marble Top Tables, Dining Room Furniture, Extension Dining Tables, Sideboards, with almost every kind in the shape of furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
no21d505-2t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake Street.

Groceries, Teas, Feather Dusters and Brushes, AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, November 23d, at 11 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, an invoice of 300 dozen Feather Dusters, Scrub [illegible], Varnish, Stove, Shoe and Horse Brushes.

GROCERIES.

An invoice of Teas, Spices, Coffee, Chicory, and other goods. Sale without reserve.
no20d498-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 LAKE ST.

Large and Peremptory Catalogue Sale BY AUCTION, OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Table Cutlery, Cloths, Cassimers, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, November 23rd, commencing at 9 1-2 A. M. we will sell at our salesrooms No. 82 Lake street, by catalogue, several invoices of the above fresh and seasonable goods, just received from the East. Comprising, in part of Wool Undershirts and Drawers, White and Colored Linen Bosom Shirts, Ladies' Gray and White Woolen Hose, Merino do., Worsted, Damask, Lambs' Wool Shirts, Silk Hdkfs and Neck Ties, Mitts, Emb'd Collars, Dressing and Fine Combs, Cabas with Chains, Porte Monnaies, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silk Shoe Laces. A quantity of Assorted Notions, Cloths and Cassimers, Stationary Oil Carpets.

Also, an invoice of Mens' Boots and Shoes, Ladies Congress Gaiters, Shoes, and Boots and Boys Shoes and Women's Lace Boots.

This sale is worthy the attention of the Trade. For particulars see catalogue.
no15-d466-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly Opposite the Tremont House.

FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M
AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes &c. au20-c92-ly

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Crockery Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, Nov. 21st, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
no19-d485-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas Robert F. Shinn, did, on the sixteenth day of November, 1859, execute and deliver to me, the undersigned, Merrit T. Cole, as trustee, a deed of trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Robert F. Shinn, and particularly described in said deed of trust, which said deed of trust was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of Cook County, and State of Illinois, November 17th, 1859, and duly recorded in book 181 of deeds, at page 528.

Now therefore, default having been made in the payment of the said promissory note, mentioned in said deed of trust, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me in and by said trust deed, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Monday, the third day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described in said trust deed, to wit: Lot number fourteen (14) in block number sixteen (16) in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, said lot being fifty feet on Fulton street, by one hundred feet on Peoria street; and all right and equity of redemption of the said Robert F. Shinn, his heirs and assigns therein.

M. T. COLE, Trustee.
Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1860. no21d1xd

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE—Manufactured by
DR. R. S. PAYNE,
No. 64 North Dearborn st. Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 132 Lake st. (2d door.)

Sewing Machine Agents Wanted

In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. PAYNE'S METROPOLITAN DOUBLE-LOCK, ELASTIC, FAST GROVER & BAKER'S STITCH $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as Agent for the last few weeks.

The machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to those selling at a higher price. A large per centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.

Address, or call in person upon DR. R. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 3203, Chicago, Ill. se28-d163-3m

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER

Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 20 to 50 per cent., and keep in order ten years. The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.

Relying upon the merits of the Machine

I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.

Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 166 South Clark street.
Post Office Box 3741. S. D. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.

Tallow, No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, Candles—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Adamantine Candles; Soap—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by
J. C. MITCHELL,
77 Kinzie st. and cor. State st., and Archer Road.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa.
Also, 100 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American, 20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MEEKER.
Office 40 North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The steamship Glasgow brings Queenstown dates to the 8th, one day later.

The Bank had raised the rate of interest to 4 1-2 per cent.

Advices from Naples say that 15,000 Neapolitan troops, 4,000 horses and 32 guns, being pursued by the Sardinians, took refuge in the Papal States, where their progress was arrested by the French and Papal authorities. They will be disarmed after the fall of Gaeta. Garibaldi will, it is said, retire to private life for a time.

Gavazzi had been threatened in his own house at Naples by a crowd, who cried "Down with Gavazzi!"

The official result of the Sicilian election on annexation was, ayes 43,204; noes, 667.

Great Union Meetings in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—The largest meeting ever held in Green county, came off on Friday. The most influential men in the county participated. Resolutions of a conservative character were almost unanimously adopted. They urge the call of a State Convention of all parties to consider the evils threatening the destruction of the National Union. Appealing to the people of the Union to discard the counsels of agitating politicians and demagogues of all sections, and rally to the support of our imperilled government. They (the politicians), instead of allaying the excitement, have stirred it up; instead of repressing national distrust and dislike, they have promoted it; instead of removing causes of dispute, they have created them, for the sake of power and office. In both sections they have pandered to the passions and prejudices of the people at home, keeping each section ignorant of the patriotic, conservative catholic feelings of the other, until mutually exasperated by the incendiary and disorganizing representatives of hungry office-seekers, both sections find themselves engaged in a fierce controversy which they had no hand in bringing on.

A large meeting in Hancock county, on Saturday, adopted unanimously, firm, conservative resolutions, denying that the mere election of Lincoln was cause for disunion, and declaring the unfriendly legislation of many of the free States an outrage on the community of the Union, demanding resistance. A majority of the counties in the State have held meetings in favor of secession, many, however, were strongly conservative, while some were in favor of retaliatory legislation, but all favor a State Convention and all oppose coercion of the seceding States.

A meeting in Bryan County declared that no Northern fisherman or hunter should hereafter operate in that section, and that those at present hunting and fishing be notified to leave.

The Secession Excitement.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—There is nothing of interest transpiring in Southern capitals today.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 19.—Political matters are quiet to-day, with the exception of enlisting Minute Men and the erection of Liberty poles and such matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A special despatch to the *Times* says a distinguished Southern Senator, now in Washington not only denies the right of secession, but thinks President Buchan is in fault for not giving the refractory States to understand at once that the whole power of the Federal Government will be sustained and preserve the Union. The same correspondent says the speech of Mr. Rhett, in which he says Gen. Lane has tendered the services of himself and sons to South Carolina in the event of secession difficulties, is much commented on in political circles.

A special Montgomery (Ala.) despatch to the *Herald* says, the fusion between the Bell and Breckinridge parties is steadily progressing. Both sides advocate extreme views. John T. Morgan, Breckinridge elector at large, and Wm. Phillips, a prominent Bell man, are nominated to represent Dallas county in the Convention. The meeting was the largest ever held in the county, and strong secession resolutions were passed unanimously.

The lawyers of Lowndes Co., Ala., have resolved to return all Northern claims uncollected. The *World's* Washington correspondent says it is authoritively asserted that Buchanan will hold no communication with any secession commissioner from South Carolina.

From New York.

19—The Frenchman, Louis Laroue, who was arrested a few days ago for sending a challenge to the Italian, Orecilla, followed his rival yesterday into his house and shot him in the breast. Orecilla's recovery is considered doubtful.

The American Express Company offer to carry free of transportation money and clothing to the people of Kansas.

In Alabama, Breckinridge's majority over Bell and Douglas is about 10,000. Douglas received 13,000 and Bell 25,000.

The clerks of Mr. Jaquet, jeweller, in Nassau street, are under arrest, charged with robbing their employer's safe of 150 gold watches. The receiver, Jacob Levy, was also arrested as an accomplice.

The jury in the wife-poisoning case at Bergen, N. J., have returned a verdict against Wm. Absom, the husband.

The Pacific Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—We understand that Mr. J. H. Wade, Director of the Western Union Telegraph Co., will go out in to-morrow's steamer, for the purpose of making arrangements for building the California end of the Pacific Telegraph line. Material for the line is purchased and is now being shipped from Boston via Cape Horn. From present appearances there is every reason for believing that when the spring opens, the work of both ends of the route, as well as the centre, will be vigorously commenced. Two agents have already started across the plains by different routes, for the purpose of more thoroughly surveying them, and of meeting Mr. Wade in San Francisco, when the route which the wires are to take is to be finally determined upon.

The Banks in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Bank committees have already purchased $700,000 worth of sterling bills. They will continue in session daily. The banks discounted largely to-day, but outside paper has been nearly unsaleable. A rumor that the Metropolitan Bank is about to stop the redemption of State and Eastern currency is without the slightest foundation.

Discount on uncurrent money about as follows: Illinois and Wisconsin, 12@15; Iowa and N. C. 5; Virginia 3; South Carolina and interior Alabama, 10; Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 2; Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 1 1-4@1 1-2; Maryland, and Pennsylvania, 3-4@1; Baltimore, 1-2.

How Secession Works.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—It is stated that a cargo of 1,500 tons railroad iron arrived at Hampton Roads, and was transhipped here, with orders to sell, parties not being willing to accept such payment in the present state of affairs, as could be offered by their Southern customers.

The steamer Prince Albert sailed to-day for Galway with 150 passengers.

Pacific Telegraph.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 20.—Messrs. Edward Creighton and W. R. Stebbins, General Agents respectively of the Pacific and Missouri and Western Telegraph Companies, left here this afternoon bound westward. They will survey the whole route to Salt Lake thoroughly, and make contracts for the construction of the line as far as Julesburgh early in the Spring.

Pennsylvania Loan.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day opened the bids for the sale of the $100,000 State loan, and allotted the whole sum to Charles McAllester, the lowest bidder, at 92.97-100 per cent.

North Carolina Legislature.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 20.—The North Carolina Legislature organized yesterday. W. T. Doreh, of Wayne county, was elected Speaker of the House, and H. L. Clark of Edgecomb, Speaker of the Senate. There was no excitement.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—A. H. Allen's furniture warehouse in Dock Square, was damaged by fire and water last night to the amount of $10,000; insured in the Springfield and Hartford offices.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

By Last Night's Mails.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

Neither the official nor private intelligence from Mexico warrants the belief that there is to be any immediate improvement in the condition of affairs there. Mr. McLane's conference with the Ministers of other Powers is expected to result in nothing practical.

Our administration does not possess the full confidence of Juarez, and has provoked the resentment of Miramon. Its whole policy there, as in Central America, has been bungling, imbecile, and indirect. Both those countries, and most others, will rejoice at its exodus as much as the American people.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE TO BE CALLED OUT.

Strong appeals will be made from Kentucky, and the conservative interests in other Southern States, for Mr. Breckinridge to attend and address the South Carolina Convention next month. As he was the candidate of that section, and enjoys its confidence, they could not refuse to hear him, if he should consent, and in that way the judgment of the people might be reached by reasons they will never hear if a Convention is permitted to pursue its own reckless course.

Mr. Bell is understood to be prepared to give the influence of his name and counsel to any proper Union demonstration in the South, and would, doubtless, co-operate with Mr. Breckinridge in an endeavor to arrest the projected revolutionary schemes of the Secessionists.

NEW YORK SAFETY COMMITTEES REPUDIATED.

The real friends of peace and Union in the South do not desire any interference or advice from self-constituted safety committees in New York, who offer their principles and prints for sale in the same advertisement. They are regarded as having done more mischief than the Abolitionists whom they affect to deprecate so much.

THE RESIGNING SENATORS.

The only Southern Senators who have resigned their seats are Messrs. Hammond and Chesnut. Mr. Toombs has not sent his resignation in to the Governor, and will not. He is now prompting proceedings at Milledgeville intended to embarrass the counting of the votes of the Electoral Colleges in February, with a view of being here and acting a revolutionary part.

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

Mr. Wigfall of Texas is in the city and ready to take his seat. So is his colleague, Mr. Hemphill.

MR. BONHAM'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Bonham's resignation, as Member of the House from South Carolina, ought, combined with the example of the two Senators, to keep the rest of the delegation at home. But Mr. Keitt and company will not stay there.

MISSISSIPPI.

Private intelligence from Mississippi indicates nearly as frenzied a condition of sentiment there as in South Carolina. Messrs. Brown, Davis and other leaders are competing for the palm of ultraism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1860.

Colonel Powell, of Alabama, has just arrived here. He has been deputed by Gov. Moore to purchase several thousand of the most approved arms for that State. Col. P. says that not only Alabama, but Georgia, Mississippi and Florida, will follow South Carolina. He has but recently traveled through all these States, and says the people are nearly unanimous in favor of immediate secession. Gov. Moore, he says, will not call a convention until after a meeting of the electoral college, which is on the first Wednesday in December. Immediately thereafter he will issue his call.—Agents from Georgia and Mississippi have also gone North to purchase large quantities of arms. They are authorized to purchase the best arms, regardless of the price. Smith & Poultney, Baltimore, are receiving large orders, their arms having been adopted to a considerable extent by the War Department.

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13, 1860.

There are vague rumors through the city that the President designs coercion. These reports excite nothing but defiance, and strengthen popular resolve to secede. A scarcity of coal here begins to be apprehended. Coal boats are afraid to come into the harbor in the present excitement. The news received to-day that Forsyth's Mobile *Register* is out for secession, is considered here as final proof that Alabama will go.

DISPATCH FROM SENATOR TOOMBS.

The following dispatch was sent by Senator Toombs to Hon. L. M. Keitt:—

MACON, Nov. 14, 1860.

To Hon. L. M. KEITT—I will sustain South Carolina in secession. I have announced to the Legislature that I will not serve under Mr. Lincoln. If you have the power to act, act at once. We have bright prospects here.

R. TOOMBS.

THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR SECESSION.

A convention of delegates from sixty-seven military organizations in Georgia has just declared for secession by a vote of more than two to one. The others voted only against the expediency of the declaration. The Governor was present, and will not permit the coercion of any State.

THE FEELING IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18, 1860.

Senator Fitzpatrick has written a letter in response to a committee of citizens of Wetumpka. He recommends resistance to Lincoln's administration, but desires a consultation between the fifteen Southern States. The letter is a weak production, and will not be influential either for or against disunion. His influence in Alabama has been entirely destroyed by his timid and time-serving position during the contest last summer.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Notes on the following banks will be taken at par in payment for groceries at No. 59 North Clark street:
American Exchange Bank.
Bank of the Commonwealth.
Bank of Raleigh.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Bank of Aurora.
National Bank.
State Bank of Illinois. nov21-3t

☞ The Boston Fancy Steam Dying Establishment of August Schwartz is located at 73 South Clark street and 158 Illinois street. The work of this establishment is superior to that of any other in the city.

PERSONAL.—Md'lle Lizzie Wayt has arrived in this city and is stopping at the Richmond House.

☞ It will be observed, by reference to our advertising columns that D. B. Cooke & Co. receive at par the notes of the banks which are thrown out by the bankers of this city.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Trinity Church, of this city, will deliver a lecture before the Prytenenm of the University of Chicago, on Thursday evening of this week, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, in the chapel of the University. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Society.

"BANKS! BANKS!"—We, Sam Dunn & Co., Hatters, will take *all* Illinois money for Hats, Caps, and Furs. 101 Randolph street. nov21-3t

☞ Dr. Allport's Tooth Powder is the best and cheapest Dentifrice in use. Try it, without expense, by calling on E. H. Sargent, apothecary, corner Randolph and State street.

☞ Get your dinner and supper to-day at Bryan Hall. Capital meals were furnished yesterday—Oysters, Turkey, Vegetables, Pies and Puddings, with good Coffee, for 25c. Try it.

The Orphan Asylum Festival this evening.

MILLINERY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the opening, on Wednesday, Nov. 21st at the store of Chas. Newberger, 123 Lake street, of a very choice assortment of millinery of the newest style, made after the latest New York and Paris fashions. Also an elegant assortment of velvet and cloth cloaks, which we pledge ourselves cannot be surpassed in beauty or style in this city. Please call and examine. nov20-3t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company having gained all their suits at law, with infringing manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefitted thereby, and have accordingly reduced the prices of their Sewing Machines. After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested, and expense of making sales; such prices as will enable them to make first-class machines, and, as heretofore, guarantee them in every particular. Office 167 and 169 Lake street. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Northern Indiana. no19-6t

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—Dr. Marsh, from the Surgical Institute of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey street, (Astor House), New York, who has devoted many years to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture, desires to inform those interested of Chicago that he has taken rooms at the Tremont House in this city, where he may be consulted for a few days in reference to a permanent cure. None but those who have suffered the miseries of Rupture can appreciate the nature and excellence of Dr. Marsh's radical cure Truss. It is absolutely infallible in all cases of Rupture, and those laboring under this affection, who have failed to obtain relief elsewhere, may rest assured that by applying to Dr. Marsh at the Tremont House, they will find an effectual and final remedy. nov 14-6t

☞ T. C. Smith & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cock manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices, 223 Washington street. nov 10-12t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.

☞ Theatre comfortably warmed.

Triumphant Hit of the Great Tragic Actress
MRS. EMMA WALLER,
In her powerful impersonation of
MEG MERRILLES,

In the celebrated drama, from Sir Walter Scott's novel, entitled GUY MANNERING, which will be presented with an Excellent Cast, Appropriate and Characteristic Scenery, and all the Original Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21.
To conclude with the New Farce of
SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its

Acoustics and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress, 20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased from Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.

Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,
no17-ly Office in the Building.

KINGSBURY HALL.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Nov. 19th, 20th and 21st.

MR. SAM COWELL,
The Distinguished Musical Comedian,

Respectfully announces THREE of his popular Concerts at the above named Hall, commencing as above.

Mr. COWELL will be assisted by his daughter, Miss SIDNEY COWELL.
Also by Miss EFFIE GERMON,
And the popular English Tenor,
Mr. GEORGE CROISER.
And by Mr. A. SEDGWICK,
and his son, Master CHAS. SEDGWICK, on the Treble and Bass English Concertinas.
Conductor, Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK.
For particulars of Concert, see Programme.
Admission—Front reserved seats, 50 cents; non-reserved seats, 25 cents. no17-d478-1w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.

CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. se23d24-5m

CASH AND FARMING LANDS IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The subscribers are desirous of exchanging good Farming Lands within twelve and a half miles from the city for centrally located city property worth from $2,000 to $4,000, and will advance part cash in order to perfect a trade. Apply to D. C. & J. F. NICHOLS, 112 Dearborn street.

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—For sale, the stock, trade and fixtures of a Produce, Flour and Feed store, nicely fitted up, and in a first class location. The proprietor having to go South next month, it will be sold at a great bargain. Address "Produce" at this office. no19x3t

NEW POST OFFICE KEYS.—Duplicate Keys made without removing the Drawers at GEORGE T. ABBEY'S, 151 Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF **1860.**

WHOLESALE AGENCY
For the sale of the following
POPULAR ARTICLES
AT
J. H. JOHNSON'S,
No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.
E. R. LANDON, AGENT.

Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy.
PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.
JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.
OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.
GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.
SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.
OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.
IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.
SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.
SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.
PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.
PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.
DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. se25d0-1y

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,
AT
BURWELL & WYANT'S,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.
no30d497-8w

ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of PERUVIAN BARK, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating disease; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.

For diarrhoea, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits.

For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by

CHAS. H. ATWOOD
19 Central Street, Boston.
Wholesale and Retail by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.
no16cod nw&f-ly

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER BY
BURWELL & WYANT,
Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.

We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction. no20d497-6w

COMO MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

In consequence of the decease of one of the owners of the above property, the whole of it is now offered for sale.

During the past summer the mill has been completely repaired and fitted up in the very best manner, with all the latest improvements, and is now in order to manufacture Flour of a quality second to none in the market. The Custom Apparatus is also arranged in the best manner. There are

SIX PAIRS OF BURRS,
Smut Mills, Seperators, Bran Dusters,
&c., &c., &c.

The power is derived from the Elk Horn Creek, a very steady stream—fall 16 feet. The mill is in the village of Como, Whiteside County, Ill., on the bank of Rock River, and in one of the most fertile districts in the Rock River Valley.

There is also connected with this property a large Warehouse, Cooper shop, Store, Dwelling Houses and Stable. Railroad communication by the Fulton Branch of the Galena and Chicago Railroad.

For further particulars address D. L. QUIRK & CO. Chicago, or W. THOMAS SMITH, on the premises. Como, Oct. 27th, 1860. oc31-1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap, 200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda, 100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus, 25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
129 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.
50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bxs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.
BURWELL & WYANT,
DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block.

Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets.

Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.

GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.
no20d497-6w

A RARE CHANCE!—The Stock and good will of a
FIRST RATE PAYING BUSINESS,
LOCATED IN CHICAGO,
Is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.

For full particulars address the undersigned, or GEO. A. WHEELER, at Cincinnati.
JOHN D. PARK,
no18-d423-1m No. 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative
PAINTERS,
101 Washington st., Chicago.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences, also of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Woods and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
no20 601y JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER,
oc23d213-6m 108 Randolph street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 33 La Salle street,

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault at the Cemetery. [ap12] WRIGHT & McCLURE.

PACKING BARRELS ALWAYS on hand and for sale. A prime article.
GEO. A. SEAVERNS,
oc17-d371-1m 72 Dearborn street.

TO LUMBERMEN.—500 bu white Beans in bags and barrels for sale by
WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELIN,
210 1-2 Water Street.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER,
oc30d312-6m 108 Randolph street.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 20 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.

N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it. oc15d238-3m

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use, constantly on hand, and each order promptly filled. Also superior Yeast Malt in barrels, manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 12 South Water street, Chicago. se10d129-6m

WET WHEAT.—Farmers take notice.—I am prepared to receive and dry your damp unsaleable wheat, so that it will pass inspection, and store it at the usual rates, guaranteeing its soundness when called. Charges for Drying ordinary damp wheat for farmers and country dealers will not exceed five cents per bushel. Caloric Dried wheat on which left in store. Caloric Dried Meal from new corn for sale by the bag or barrel. [jel7-ly] SYLVESTER MARSH.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.
J. C. MITCHELL. [au019] LEWIS ZAHM.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter. Orders directed Chas. Kunz, Chicago P. O. Box 1148, will receive prompt attention. no21x1m

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
ja13'60-ly No. 219 South Water st.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—
VANDERSALL & CHASE,

Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, & South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.
D. VANDERSALL. [no17-d473-2m] B. T. CHASE.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWdered and Granulated SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hlf Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Wanted.

WANTED.—STERLING EXCHANGE wanted. Apply to JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., 29 Lake street. no20x3t

WANTED.—Wanted a Protestant girl to cook and do general housework in a small family. Reference required. Inquire at 334 Ohio street. no20d483-3t

WANTED.—A Furnished House. The subscriber wishes to rent a moderate sized House with furniture. References given if necessary. Address INQUIRER, P. O. Box 27. no20d489-3t

WANTED.—A Young Man wants a situation in a wholesale house. Not particular as to what he does for a few months. Address for ten days, F. D., Colston House, Chicago. no21x3t

WANTED.—To trade a Horse for a Family Carriage or a Piano. He is a splendid saddle horse and kind in harness. Address Post Office Box 761. no16-d466-1w

WANTED—For Cash, a residence lot, or house and lot, on South Side, east of Clark street and north of Harrison. Address immediately, with all particulars, Box 686. no14x1w

WANTED.—To exchange for City Property, 1,000 or 1,200 Acres of Superior Farming Lands, part under a high state of cultivation, and on a line of Railroad. Inquire of YOUNG & BELL, 33 South Water street. no20x1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two first-class Wagon Blacksmiths, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. None but temperate men need apply. Inquire at 253 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. no20d501t

WANTED.—Employment by a young man as Bookkeeper, Clerk or anything in the way of business. He speaks the German and English languages, is a good, quick penman and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given. Address L. M., Tribune office, Chicago. no20x3t

WANTED—Board in a private family, or where there is but few boarders—by a gentleman, wife and baby and nurse, who will furnish their own rooms if required. Location must be east of State and north of Jackson streets. Address P. O. Box 1486. no16x1w

WANTED.—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The advertiser will pay difference in Cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO. 78 Dearborn street. no14-d452-1m

WANTED—Employment—A person of the highest testimonials as to his capacity and integrity, is now in Chicago, and wants some employment. He professes to have some knowledge of the mercantile business, and to be competent to act as clerk or assistant in a hotel, in charge of the laundry or otherwise; as bar-keeper in a respectable saloon, or assistant and clerk in a wholesale liquor and retail grocery store, &c. Any party wanting his services in any position can become fully satisfied from his testimonials and references. He would be found valuable as a watchman of any respectable concern; he would even act as stable man &c. to a private gentleman. Address "J. C." at this office. no19x3t

PENMANSHIP.—Wanted a person capable of teaching and writing the Spencerian System. Address, with specimens of penmanship, terms per month, real name, and Post Office address, COMMERCIAL, Post Office Box 859, Chicago, Ill. One acquainted with Double Entry Book-Keeping preferred. no19x3t

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A thorough business man, who is a practical book-keeper and capable of taking charge of any business, whether as salesman or book-keeper, would like to make an engagement with some house in this city. From a five years' acquaintance with him, the publishers of this paper are able to testify to his ability, and will recommend him as above. Inquire at this office. no14x1v

ORGANIST.—A Young lady of some experience as an organist, desires to play in church. The only remuneration expected—use of the organ and advantages of practising with a good choir. Address ORGANIST, P. O. Box 3451. no14x1w

LOOK HERE! A Widow Lady of experience desires a situation as Housekeeper, in the city or a country town. Address C. D., Box 2273. no14x1w

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A small furnished House in the West Division. The advertiser desires to board with the tenant. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 3790. no20x3t

TO RENT.—A Brick House, No. 199 Erie street, North side, in good repair. For particulars enquire on the premises or at MUNGER & ARMOUR'S OFFICE. no17d473-1w

TO RENT—A fine Law Office, well furnished, about midway between the Court House and the new Post Office, on South Clark street. Apply to No. 8 Larmon's Block. no16-d470-1w

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A First-Class House and Lot for sale on West Randolph street, between Ann and Elizabeth streets. Address P. O. Box 1343. no16x1w

FOR SALE.—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 20 feet long, manufactured from New York State Spruce Timber. Closing out at low prices. Apply to T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street. oc24-d264-3m

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A few vacant lots on the South Side will be sold at half their value, if applied for soon.
TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc25-d129-1m Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot near Union Park: House and Lot on Michigan avenue, very desirable property; 30 feet Ground near Union Park; also, 18 Lots on Johnston court, between Indiana and Fourth, low for cash; 400 Lots on 10 years time, south of the city limits.
oc25-d129-1m TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can be obtained at 266 West Washington street at the corner of Morgan. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. no19x1w

BOARDING—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required. no17-d477-1m

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. no17x1w

BOARDING.—A suite of desirable rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and one single room may be had at 109 Wabash Avenue. no15x1w

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, could be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, commanding a fine view of the Lake, in a private family residence, 1 Wabash Avenue. Apply at 195 Lake street, or at 634 Wabash Avenue. no20x3t

BOARDING—There are now vacant at 223 and 725 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only one block from the New Post Office. Terms moderate. oc30x1w

Found.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to C. R. STARKWEATHER, 16 Custom House Building, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. no21x1w

Lost.

LOST.—The gentleman that picked up the Fur Glove between Randolph street bridge and the West Market, on Sunday evening, will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 219 South Water street. no20x2t

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—
WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., November 14th, 1860.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, November 24th next, for the delivery in Chicago on the opening of navigation next Spring, of the following cast iron pipes for mains, viz:
750 Pipes of 24 inches internal diameter.
[illegible]

Together with such branches, curves and reducers as shall be necessary to lay the same complete and connect with mains now laid.

Proposals are invited for pipes both 9 feet and 12 feet long. The average weights of the 24 and 16 inch pipes will be 2,100 and 1,150 lbs each, respectively, for the 9 ft. pipe, and the 12 ft. pipes will have a proportionate weight.

The pipes will be proved in Chicago under the direction of the Superintendent of the Water Works, and be subjected to a pressure of 250 lbs. to the square inch.

The prices stated will be per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered at such dock in Chicago as the Board of Water Commissioners shall provide.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago and endorsed, Proposals for cast iron mains for the Chicago Water Works.

On the day declared above the proposals will be opened by the Water Commissioners, who reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, or to reject all proposals. They also reserve the right to make the amount of pipe to be furnished, greater or less than the amount stated above. By order of the Board,
no14-d 35-10t A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860.

To CONTRACTORS:—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 5th, 1860, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or at any of the Stations on the line of its road of the following materials, to-wit:

60,000 RAILROAD TIES, which must answer the following specification:—They must be of good quality, white or burr oak; eight feet long, six inches thick between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width of flattened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. One tie in five shall be a joint tie, and shall average ten inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received. Said ties are to be delivered at the rate of 15,000 per month, reckoning from the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

Proposals may be for all, or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery.

Also, for the following BILL OF TIMBER:

50 pieces Oak,	14x16	.....	20 feet long.	
50	"	"	14x16	16
50	"	"	12x14	16
100	"	"	12x14	16
200	"	"	6x 9	16
300	"	"	6x 9	14
300	"	"	6x 9	12
500	"	"	6x 9	10
1000	"	"	6x 9	12
50	"	"	8x14	16
50	"	"	8x14	14

In all about 170 m ft. B. M.

The timber to be delivered at the Company's depot grounds in Chicago, or elsewhere, during the months of May and June next.

The timber is to be of good quality of White Oak, free from large knots and shakes.

The whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Engineer of this Company.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery, less ten per cent. which will be retained until the fulfillment of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory surety that the contractor will faithfully fulfil the contract awarded.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to
no17-d485-3d WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser wishes to exchange
A Stock of Goods
For Real Estate. Address box 1553 Chicago Post Office. au19d60-ly

STORE AND GOODS FOR SALE CHEAP—worth about $7,000, in a flourishing Village, 140 miles from Chicago, with a first-class trade, $2,000 will be taken in Chicago Real Estate, $1,000 cash, and balance in one year. Payment to be secured. Inquire of GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 72 Dearborn street, Chicago. no15x1w

STEVENS & WEBBER,
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
108 Randolph Street 108
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc28d213-6m

TO EXCHANGE FOR LAND.—
$20,000 Worth of Liquors,
To exchange for land in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, or Missouri. Would also take a share in good real estate in Chicago. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc25-d129-1m No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain mortgage deed bearing date the 29th day of March, A. D. 1858, duly executed acknowledged and delivered, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book No. 39 of Mortgages at page 158, the Dearborn Seminary of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, conveyed to Liberty Bigelow and Samuel C. Lawrence, then of said City of Chicago, (now of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) the following described lots and lands, situate in said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, to wit: The north half of lot No. six (6), in block No. sixteen (16), and the south half of lot No. five (5), in the same block, all in "Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago," to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage deed, made by said Dearborn Seminary to said Bigelow and Lawrence, for the sum of five thousand dollars, payable one year after the date thereof, with interest semi-annually at ten per cent, in the condition of which said mortgage deed it was provided and agreed, that if default should be made in the payment of any part of said promissory note when the same should become due and payable, then the said mortgage might be immediately foreclosed by any one of the same, or the said Bigelow and Lawrence, lately of the second part, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after notice of such sale, might sell said premises at public auction at the Court House door in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash at the time mentioned in such notice, and out of the proceeds pay the costs of expense of said advertisement and sale, and the principal and interest due on said promissory note.

And whereas the said Liberty Bigelow and Samuel C. Lawrence by their certain deed bearing date the 10th day of November, A. D. 1860, and duly executed, acknowledged and delivered, did bargain, sell, convey, transfer and assign unto the undersigned the said mortgage deed and all their interest and right under the same, or otherwise howsoever in and to the premises therein described, and the note and indentures thereby secured, and all the power and authority to enforce the payment of said note conferred upon them in and by said mortgage deed or otherwise, and also endorsed and delivered to the undersigned the note of said Dearborn Seminary secured by the said mortgage deed aforesaid.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal of said promissory note and the same together with interest thereon [illegible] the 29th day of March, A. D. 1860, is now due and unpaid.

Now THEREFORE, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of the said mortgage and note aforesaid, in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage deed contained, will, on Monday, the 3d day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, offer and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the premises above mentioned and in the said mortgage deed described, for the purpose of paying the said note and interest thereon, together with the expenses of said sale.

FRANKLIN PARMELEE,
Assignee of Mortgagees.
SCATES, MCALLISTER & JEWETT, Att'ys.
Chicago, November 18, 1860. no20-494td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. William Voltmer.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Voltmer, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots numbered seventy-one (71) and seventy-two (72), in block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree, and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
[no3d391td]

MASTERS' SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William C. Young vs. Samuel L. Baker, Henry S. Munroe, James W. Cochran, George De Loynes, Gideon Parker, Edward McConnell, Hiram A. Tucker, Henry A. Smythe, Joseph A. Sprague, Marvel W. Cooper, Webster S. Steele, Caryl Young and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of November, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:

That portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, four hundred and fifty-six (456) feet from the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition thence westerly alone the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet from the east line of the said Kingsbury Tract; thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, at its intersection with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly along the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also an undivided three-fourths part of all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing in the centre of Ontario street, at a point two hundred and fifty (250) feet east of the centre of Payton street and running thence east along the centre of said Ontario street two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence north to the north line of the Kingsbury Tract two hundred and fifty-nine (259) feet, more or less; thence west along the north line of said Kingsbury Tract two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence south two hundred and fifty-nine (259) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated November 20, 1860. no20d1td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Frederick Brandt, use &c. vs. Henry Nibbe.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery for Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a Special Execution issued in the above entitled cause, of this date, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the said defendant had on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1857, and the defendants above named, has of, in and to lot number seventy-six [76], in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half (except the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter) and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section five (5), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 29th, 1860. oc31-d373-td

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTHE THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor suffering humanity is constantly liable, such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called FEMALE WEAKNESS and IRREGULARITIES. Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a tablespoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.

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meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

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Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, A. D. 1860. Francis W. Blatchford vs Joseph Whittall. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Joseph Whittall, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago dated the 3d day of November, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Francis W. Blatchford and against the estate of the said Joseph Whittall for the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-three cents, ($312.53) directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Joseph Whittall shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
H. T. STEELE, Plt'ff's Att'y.
[no3d332-4w]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. John Frederick Tietsch.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant John Frederick Tietsch, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lot number thirty-one (31) and [illegible] two (32), in block one (1) in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.
Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois did execute and deliver to [illegible] the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank in Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be paid semi-annually at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually. On the second day of January and July in each year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book [illegible] of mortgages, at pages [illegible], and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due on the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due by reason of said default in payment of interest, and by authority in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:

"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being sixty feet on front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plat recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon." JAMES C. MERRILL,
J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Trustee, Mortgagee.
[oc14-d134-td]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. August Goeritz and John Scheiner.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants August Goeritz and John Scheiner, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) in block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant, under said decree, and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.
Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
[no3d392td]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw, his wife, of the City of Chicago, Cook County and State of Illinois, did, on the fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, execute and deliver to James O. Heyworth, of Chicago, in said County and State, a certain indenture of mortgage to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in said mortgage described, given by one Thomas E. Blackney, of Chicago aforesaid, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, bearing date the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1859, and payable to the said James O. Heyworth or order on the second day of March, A. D. 1860, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, on the twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in book forty-nine (49) of Mortgages, and Page forty-five (45); and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said note mentioned in said promissory note, and of any part thereof, the same with interest since the maturity of said note is still due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall, on Monday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, to wit: Lot number six (6), block nineteen (19) of Johnston's subdivision of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section six (6), Township thirty-nine (39), north Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with all the buildings thereon, and all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw, his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the said premises.

JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.
HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT, Att'ys for Mortgagee.
Chicago, October 12th, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, Nov. 19th, 1860, at the same hour and place.
no5-d332-td JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.

The above sale is further postponed until Monday Nov. 26 1860, at the same hour and place.
JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1860. Charles McAllister vs. William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, and Jacob Herrick, guardian of the said William B. Herrick.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick and Jacob Herrick, guardian, &c., defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, and Jacob Herrick, guardian, &c. that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ninth day of November, 1860, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January next (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

[illegible] Clerk.
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. James Ryan vs. Mary Welsh, et al.

Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court will at public auction to the highest bidder for cash [illegible] of William S. Davis in the city of Chicago [illegible], A. D. 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following real estate, to wit: The south half of the east half, and the west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section [illegible] (12), north Range [illegible] east of the third (3) principal Meridian, situated in the Town of Northfield. Terms—one-half cash, and the balance in one year with six per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the premises, which lands will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers.
Chicago, Nov. 3, 1860. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Whitsee and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year last aforesaid, recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, [illegible] in book 72 of Mortgages, page [illegible], and therein by convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly described.

And, whereas, it was provided in and by said mortgage that in case of default in the payment of the said principal and interest should become due and payable, that the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after giving notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago might sell as hereinafter noticed, the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Whitsee and Mary C. his wife, therein. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said notes, and of interest on three thereof. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, as administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash the following premises, to wit: Commencing at the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay road, and on the line of Henry Hepworth's land, (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage,) and running west 13.79 1-2 chains; thence south 7.29 chains; thence east 13.79 1-2 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Whitsee and Mary C. Whitsee, therein, to make the amount due on said notes, with interest and expenses of such sale. JAMES D. LUDLAM,
Chicago, October 24, 1860. MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, late aforesaid mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas George Hannahs, of Albion, in the State of Michigan, did on the 1st day of May, 1860, execute and deliver to Joseph Sibley, of the town of [illegible] in the State of Michigan, a certain indenture of Mortgage to secure the payment of three several promissory notes of even date with said Mortgage, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, payable, one in [illegible] after date, one in six months after date, and one in twelve months after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum; which said Mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of [illegible] County, in book of Mortgages, on the fifteenth day of November, 1860, by [illegible] Joseph Sibley, assigned to the subscriber, Horace J. Perrin, it was provided in and by the terms of said Mortgage, that if default should be made in the payment of the principal or interest, on the day or days when the same might become due and payable, the whole of said principal and interest secured by said notes should thereupon immediately become due and payable.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the first of said promissory notes, and the said indebtedness having been paid, according to the terms of said Mortgage, public notice is hereby given, that I, Horace J. Perrin, by virtue of the assignment to Joseph Sibley, do hereby declare all of the said notes in said mortgage described to be due and payable, and that I shall, for the purpose of making the amount due thereon, being [illegible] thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-five cents together with interest due thereon, in accordance with the power to me given in said Mortgage and the assignment thereof, I shall on the thirtieth day of November, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following tract of land, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit: the north-west quarter of Section thirty-five (35); the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26); the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25); and the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, all in Township [illegible] north of range [illegible] east of the third principal meridian, being the same premises conveyed to the said party of the first part by Carlos Pierce and wife, and all right and equity of redemption of the said George Hannahs, his heirs and assigns therein.

HORACE J. PERRIN, Assignee.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1860. Michigan Central Railroad Company and John W. Burson vs. Elizabeth R. Burson, Jemima Ann Burson, John E. Burson, Hannah Burson, Thomas E. Burson and Edward Burson. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of November, 1860, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1860), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of December, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
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JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. [illegible]
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MED[illegible]
ALFRED COWLES.
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 18[60]

The Great Wigwam.

It seems that the Mayor has resolved the Wigwam shall be torn down. Nothing [illegible] appease his malice, but down it must come. personal spite against some of the Comm[ittee] and a grudge against the building itself, because erected without his aid, and despite open opposition, are reasons sufficient [for] him, why the great structure shall be sacrificed, and the public the losers of the [illegible]. Nobody wants it for a private enterprise [illegible] body could realize a penny from it—but it is [des]ired and needed for general public use [for] mass occasions, just as it stands.

The only reason why it cannot remain, [is be]cause of a petty spite of the Mayor, and [the] present promise all that is left for the [com]mittee to do is to tear it down and sell the [ma]terials for a small outstanding debt of a [few] hundreds, saving the building from the f[ate of] falling into the hands of the city. Wh[o of] our aldermen thinking of, who allow the [capri]ce of one man to throw away a building [which] cost nearly six thousand dollars, that [never] will be replaced! There is nothing partis[an] in it. The use that created it has passed [but] the structure might stand for years fo[r] general purposes of great gatherings, [for] Festivals, at a mere nominal expense. No[body] wants it torn down but the Mayor. Is [he to] be gratified in a spite so costly to the pu[blic?]

SPEECH OF
HON. LYMAN TRUMBU[LL]
At Springfield, Nov. 20th.

[We publish the speech of Judge Trum[bull] made in Springfield on Tuesday night, o[n the] occasion of the Republican jubilee de[monstration] in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The speech is [con]sidered particularly important at the present jun[cture] of national affairs, as it is presumed to [reflect] the sentiments of the President elect. [It is] short and to the point.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Fellow Citizens: It is meet that Republ[icans] should make merry and be glad; for the [cause] of liberty, which, with our rulers was de[ad, is] alive again; and the Constitution, ordained [to] secure its blessings, which was lost [is] found. In view of the recent political triu[mph] Illinois Republicans have especial reason [for] congratulation. In common with their [political] brethren throughout the Union, they rejo[ice in] the general result, which secures to the cou[ntry] a Republican President, who, we trust an[d be]lieve, is to bring back the government to [the] policy of the fathers, and thereby re[store] the fraternal feeling which existed betw[een] the different sections of the country in [the] purer and better days of the Republic. [In] addition, they have elected the entire [Re]publican State ticket, and thereby a Republican [Leg]islature, and thereby a Republican U[nited] States Senator, and the power to enact the [nec]essary laws to prevent illegal voting, and [to] give to every part of the State, according [to its] population, its proportionate share in the [leg]islation of the State. And more than this [the] Illinoisans have especial reason to rejoice [in] the fact that the standard bearer in this [great] political contest, who has guided the Republ[icans] hosts to victory, is our own fellow citizen [a] pure, incorruptible, patriotic and talented [man] [Lin]coln, than whom the Constitution in all [its] parts, has not a more faithful supporter, [nor] the Union an abler defender.

But while we rejoice over a victory so [com]plete, let it not be by way of triumph over [our po]litical opponents, for we are all, by what[ever] name called, brethren of a common cou[ntry] and interested alike in so guiding the shi[p of] State through the boisterous waves of [the] tempestuous times, as to bring it to a haven [of] peace and safety: rather let us rejoice over [the] success of the principles we advocate, [as] maintenance of which we believe essenti[al to] the preservation of our free institutions [and] the perpetuity of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of [the] Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, [will] neither belong to that or any other par[ty]. When inaugurated, he will be the Preside[nt of] the country and the whole country, and I [do] not, will be as ready to defend and protec[t any] State in which he has not received a si[ngle] vote, against any encroachment upon its con[sti]tutional rights, as the one in which he has [re]ceived the largest majority.

While they, by whose votes he has been des[ignated] as Chief Magistrate of the Repu[blic] will expect him to maintain and carry for[ward] the principles on which he was elected, [they] know that in doing so, no encroachments [will] be made on the reserved rights of any [of the] States. They know that the Federal Gove[rn]ment is one of delegated powers, that it [can] do nothing except the authority for the act [can] be found in the instrument which create[d it], and that all powers not conferred are re[served] to the States or the people of the Sta[tes]. Hence, when their political opponents [have] charged them with abolitionism, or attrib[uted] to them a desire to interfere with slavery in [the] States, or some fanatic has insisted they [ought] to do so, the reply has invariably been, that [the] people who made the Federal Government [did] not think proper to confer on it such auth[ority] and that it has, therefore, no more right to [med]dle with slavery in a State, than it has to in[ter]fere with serfdom in Russia, nor are the peo[ple] of the non-slaveholding States in any way re[]sponsible for slavery in the States which do [not] abolish it, because, as to that question, they are [as] foreign to each other as independent gov[ern]ments.

I have labored in and for the Republ[ican] organization with entire confidence that w[hen]ever it should be in power, each and all o[f the] States would be left in as complete contro[l of] their own affairs respectively, and at as per[fect] liberty to choose and employ their own m[eans] of protecting property, and reserving p[eace] and order within their respective limits [as] they have ever been under any Administra[tion]. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln [have] expected and still expect this, and they w[ill] not have voted for him had they expected [oth]erwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate [for] the peace of the whole country that this p[oint] upon which the Republicans have bee[n so] long and so persistently misrepresented, is [now] to be brought to a practical test and pl[aced] beyond the possibility of doubt. It sh[ould] be a matter of rejoicing to all true Repu[bli]cans, that they will now have an opportu[nity] of demonstrating to their political advers[aries] and to the world, that they are not fo[r] interfering with the domestic institution[s of] any of the States, nor the advocates of ne[gro] equality or amalgamation, with which poli[tical] demagogues have so often charged th[em]. When this is shown, a reaction will assu[redly] take place in favor of Republicanism, [and the] Southern mind even will be satisfied, [the] rights of Northern men will be respected, [and] the fraternal feeling existing in olden ti[mes] when men from all parts of the country w[ent] forth together to battle for a common c[ause] against a common enemy, will be restore[d].

Disunionists, *per se*, of whom, unfortunat[ely], there have been a few in the country [for] some years, understand this, and are no[w in] hot haste to get out of the Union, preci[sely] because they perceive they cannot much lo[nger] maintain an apprehension among the So[uth]ern people that their homes and firesides [and] lives are to be endangered by the action of [the] Federal Government. With such, "[now] or never!" is the maxim. Hence, [they] seek to inflame the public mind by [mis]representing the objects and purposes of [the] Republican party, with the hope of pre[cipi]tating some of the Southern States into a [po]sition from which they cannot, without dis[grace], or afterwards recede, well knowing, if [they] delay till after the new Administration is [in]augurated and tested, it will furnish no ex[cuse] for their complaints. Secession is an imp[rac]ticability, or rather an impossibility. The C[on]stitution provides no way by which a [State] may withdraw from the Union—no way for [the] dissolution of the Government it creates. [The] General Government interferes but little w[ith] the individual rights of the citizen, except [for] protection. It is chiefly felt in its benefi[ts, in] its blessings, not in its exactions. If [the] Federal officer in South Carolina were to [re]sign, their offices remain vacant, and its [Leg]islature declare the State out of the Union [it] would all amount to little except to incon[ve]nience the people of that State, so long [as the] State did not interfere with the collection [of] the revenue on the seaboard. The people [of the] other portions of the Union would not [be] the least incommoded. What is the S[outh] Carolina army to do when raised? Who [is] it to fight? Manifestly, if it commences a[n attack] on the U. S. officers engaged in collecting [the] revenue, it becomes the aggressor.

This would be revolution, and making [war] without a cause, for South Carolina makes [no] complaint against the present revenue [laws]. Is she prepared for this? To become [the] aggressor? The only use I can see for [the] minute men is that they will enable the [peo]ple more readily to suppress any uprising [in] their midst, which their misrepresentation [may] purposes may have encouraged. She [com]plains that the fugitive slave law is not en[forced] in some of the States. This, if true, [the] whole country knows to be a sham so fa[r as] South Carolina is concerned. She is so w[ell guard]ed that no slave can escape from her li[mits] into free States. However much cause [the] border Slave States may have to compl[ain of] the escape of their negroes into the [free] States, it is clear that South Carolina has [no] such complaint. In her resolves, she [pro]fesses to be preparing to defend herself a[gainst] encroachments on her rights. Let her ad[here] to this policy, and not attempt to dictat[e to] other States what they shall do, and no co[llis]ion will occur, for no encroachments will [be] made.

The disunion feeling in the South is d[...] less greatly exaggerated. A sort of terro[r] seems to prevail in some places, which fo[r a] time appears to have crushed out any e[x]pression of Union sentiment; but as the occ[asion] for this excitement is wholly imaginary, the [elec]tion of a Republican President, [illegible]